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Fed Is Ready To Push Up Interest Rates In U.S. Again

Greenspan Says Action Would Come if Growth In Economy Accelerates

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan signaled Wednesday that the central bank was ready to raise rates again if the U.S. economy were to grow much faster.

In a rare signal to foreign investors in his testimony before the Senate Banking Committee in Washington, Mr. Greenspan also said the U.S. dollar was weaker than it should be. None of his words, however, seemed to provide much reassurance to financial markets, as U.S. stock prices, bonds and the dollar fell. (Page 12)

The net result of a lengthy and combative session in which the central bank chief made his semiannual presentation on the economic outlook was that the Fed was highly unlikely to reduce rates in an economy that Mr. Greenspan described as showing "some signs" of labor market and supply pressures and was much more likely to raise them sooner rather than later.

Referring to the Fed's four increases in short-term interest rates this year, Mr. Greenspan said, "Nonetheless, it is an open question whether our actions to date have been sufficient to head off inflationary pressures and thus maintain favorable trends in the economy."

This was in his prepared testimony, which was discussed by members of the Federal Open Market Committee early this month, at a meeting that apparently decided to hold interest rates steady. It thus represents something of a consensus among U.S. central bankers.

In other testimony this week, however, Mr. Greenspan painted a much brighter picture of a steady-growth, low-inflation economy. That prompted Robert Falconer, an analyst at Amherst Lane & Co., to remark on Wednesday's "surprisingly optimistic tone with its clear focus on inflation."

On the dollar, Mr. Greenspan said monetary policy should play a stabilization role that "will ensure that dollar-denominated assets remain attractive to global investors." He warned that if the currency's recent fall was not reversed, higher U.S. inflation would result.

Under questioning, he went further and disclosed that the weak dollar had been a "focus" for Fed policymakers in recent times — a rare disclosure by a Fed chairman about foreign-exchange considerations. He also said inflation had been contained for the short term but must be closely watched.

In theory, hints of higher interest rates should attract foreign money to Wall Street. But Philip Braverman of DKB Securities said this was "a perverse notion."

He added, "Greenspan tried to help the dollar and bonds, and he hurt them." The other factor in the equation is German interest rates, which are still higher than American ones. Investors also were waiting Wednesday to see whether the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, will take any interest-rate action Thursday, at its final council meeting before the summer vacation.



Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher looking on as Prime Minister Abdul-Salam Majali of Jordan, left, meets Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

Jordanians Meet Israelis First Time in Public Talks

'The War Is Behind,' Arab Declares After Session at Dead Sea

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

DEAD SEA, Jordan — With Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher looking on, cabinet ministers from Israel and Jordan met publicly for the first time on Wednesday and pledged that their countries would stay on course toward ending their 46-year conflict.

The meeting, held on the parched shore of the Dead Sea, was a preview of the summit meeting scheduled for Monday, when King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel will join President Bill Clinton at the White House. They are not ready to sign a peace treaty, but their meeting is intended as a signal that for them the Arab-Israeli conflict is ended and that they foresee normal relations between their countries in the not distant future.

That was the message underlying the emotional rhetoric used Wednesday by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Abdul-Salam Majali as they gathered before dozens of reporters from Jordan, Israel and other countries at the Dead Sea Spa hotel.

"The war is behind," Mr. Majali declared. "You cannot come and negotiate peace with a mind of war or even the ideas or the possibility."

The Israeli and Jordanian negotiators declared that from now on, peace negotiations will be held not under U.S. auspices in Washington, but alternately in Israel and Jordan until all the obstacles in the way of a formal peace treaty are cleared away.

"These are indeed vital and critical moments, which historians shall cherish and poets shall relish," Mr. Majali said. "They will be recorded in the annals of history in block letters, for they separate the age between peace and war, construction and destruction, and even life and death."

"It took us 15 minutes to fly here," Mr. Peres said in reference to his trip from the Israeli side of the Dead Sea. "But it took us 46 years to arrive at this place of peace and promise." He said, "What is taking place today may be the light at the end of the tunnel," adding, "The dead sea, silent and deep, may become a symbol of new life."

Earlier, at a news conference in Amman, the Jordanian capital, King Hussein had warned that it was overly optimistic to talk of a peace treaty in such terms as "next week" or "even next month."

But both Mr. Peres and Mr. Majali hinted broadly that when their leaders appear at the White House on Monday, they might go much further than has been expected toward ending the state of war that has existed between their countries since Israel's creation in 1948.

Mr. Peres said that neither he nor Mr. Rabin was interested in going to Washington simply to have their picture taken. "The main declaration on Monday will be

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A Cholera Outbreak Threatens Rwandan Refugees

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — International relief workers, reeling from the world's "largest and swiftest exodus" of refugees, from Rwanda into Zaire, warned Wednesday of an outbreak of what they said could be the biggest cholera epidemic in modern history.

Virtually unprepared for the abrupt influx of more than 1 million people, despite repeated warnings, most major international relief organizations are now admitting failure in the face of constantly accelerating death rates. Hundreds of refugees are dying daily.

Jacques de Milliano, president of the charity Doctors Without Borders International, told reporters the threatened cholera epidemic "goes beyond all imagination" and could constitute a massive humanitarian crisis because of the refugees' physical fatigue, their numbers and the logistical problems involved in helping them.

"We can only minimize the damage," he said. "Our efforts are doomed to failure." Osei Kofi, a spokesman for Unicef, said,

"What we are facing, UN agencies cannot handle." Needed, he said, was the kind of massive international airlift employed to relieve the Ethiopian famines of the 1980s.

"All humanitarian organizations were ill-prepared to respond to such an enormous magnitude of crisis," said Panos Mountziis, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Noting that cholera is highly contagious, Mr. de Milliano said that "when you have 10 cases in the morning, you can expect hundreds in the afternoon and thousands tomorrow."

He also warned of a possibly devastating outbreak of measles, which he said could kill thousands of children.

In the five-kilometer (three-mile) drive from Goma's central hotel district to the airport late Wednesday morning, 48 bodies were laid out alongside the road, many covered with blankets or straw mats.

A French Army bulldozer dug a 45-meter (150-foot) mass grave, which by nightfall was almost full after French troops and Catholic relief workers picked

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Socialists Oppose Santer as EU Leader

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	20.40	Up	0.35%
	3727.91		114.30
The Dollar			
New York	West. close	previous close	
DM	1.5638	1.5685	
Pound	1.5465	1.5486	
Yen	86.695	86.20	
FF	5.363	5.375	

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STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament's biggest group, the Socialists, voted Wednesday to oppose Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg as the next European Commission president.

The decision threw Mr. Santer's chances into doubt on the eve of a key vote by the European Union assembly. The Parliament's vote is not binding, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who managed last week to get the unanimous backing of EU leaders for Mr. Santer, a Christian Democrat, said that his candidacy would be abandoned if the assembly rejected him.

U.S. Says Bosnian Serbs Reject Peace Partition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GENEVA — Bosnian Serbs turned down a take-it-or-leave-it peace deal on Wednesday, according to a U.S. official. Charles Redman, the U.S. representative in the negotiations, said, "The Serbs have not been able to accept" the plan sponsored by the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany.

The five nations had threatened to begin imposing a series of punitive actions culminating in the lifting of the arms embargo on the Muslim-led government of Bosnia if the Serbs rejected the proposal.

Bosnia is now "a very serious situation," Mr. Redman said. The United States and its allies had said they would not accept a conditional response from the warring parties. "Unfortunately, no," Mr. Redman said. "We were all disappointed that the answer was not what we expected. As far as we are concerned, that's our map and we will stick to it."

Earlier, Bosnian Serbian leaders told mediators that the peace plan was a good basis for negotiation, but they stopped short of unconditional acceptance. Western diplomats said.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, met briefly here with officials from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany and delivered his "parliament's" answer to the plan.

The five-nation Western Contact Group had warned the Bosnia Serbs and the Muslim-Croatian federation to accept the plan's map for partition without condition

by Wednesday or face possible punishment.

Serbian sources said the declaration called the map a basis for more talks on an overall plan, which could not be accepted or rejected without details of other aspects of a peace settlement.

Earlier, Muslim and Croatian leaders met with the Contact Group and said they

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Cease-Fire Ends in Korean War of Words

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SEOUL — For nearly two weeks the world has been treated to a rare and somewhat sugarcoated look at one of the world's most secretive and, some would say, most dangerous nations.

As North Koreans cried at the passing of their leader, Kim Il Sung, government-provided television pictures have presented the Communist dictatorship with a human face, and four decades of tension on the Korean Peninsula seemed held in abeyance.

But the mourning period ended Wednesday, and the Cold War began

again with a vengeance. On the same day North Korea eulogized its late ruler and proclaimed his son to be the nation's new leader, South Korea tried to paint the late Mr. Kim as a war criminal. It released some old Soviet documents it received from Russia that, it said, prove Mr. Kim started the Korean War.

The new offensive by Seoul in the war of words dims the prospects that a summit meeting between North and South Korea will be held anytime soon. Until now, analysts have said, Seoul refrained from making the documents public in order to maintain a conciliatory atmosphere.

The first summit ever between the Cold War enemies had been scheduled for next

week but was postponed indefinitely following Mr. Kim's death.

Seoul maintains officially that it is still interested in a summit. But privately, officials say they want to wait until the new leader of North Korea, Kim Jong Il, formally takes office and then proves he can hold it. South Korea does not want its president, Kim Young Sam, to condescend to meet with someone who has been in office only a short time and who is viewed as being of lesser stature.

According to South Korea's Foreign Ministry, the Soviet documents show that Kim Il Sung brought up the idea of a military effort to unify the Korean Peninsula.

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Moon Landing? Don't Believe It, the Naysayers Say

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The TV is blaring in the background, so loudly that Charles Johnson can't hear himself think. "Margie!" he shouts. "Turn down the damn O.J.!"

The former football star is in court and everyone's watching, but Mr. Johnson

knows something the rest of the country doesn't. "Did you ever see 'Capricorn One,' the movie?" he asks. "O.J. Simpson was the star. Proved the entire government space program is a hoax. They're finally going after O.J. because he helped unmask the space hoax."

Charles Johnson "knows" that no man has yet set foot on the moon. Wednesday was the 25th anniversary not of the Apollo 11 landing at the Sea of Tranquility, he says, but of "a big, giant joke, an entertainment for us animals here in the 'Animal Farm.'" A crafty bit of government trickery designed to bolster profits for big contractors and add to the mountain of propaganda for the outlandish concept that the Earth is a spinning globe.

Mr. Johnson is president of the Flat Earth Research Society International, an organization of 3,700 who reject as just so

much malarkey not only the moon landing but the very notion of space travel and scientific proof.

The doubters could be dismissed as eccentrics except that in this great land, where half the young people attend college and television endlessly recalls every semi-important moment in modern history, millions of people do not believe anyone has walked on the moon.

About 20 million, if you believe a Washington Post poll.

The Post asked a random sample of 1,001 Americans last week if astronauts had ever made it to the moon. Nine percent said it is possible the landing never happened; 5 percent did not know for sure. Blacks were considerably more suspicious.

Twenty percent said it was possible no moonwalk had ever occurred; another 16 percent did not know. The survey has a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

"Oh, they always talk about that happening, but I never believed it," says Myrtle Holloway, 77, of Blantonville, Louisiana, a respondent. "It cannot be done, and God did not intend that it be done."

"It was a way for the government to hide some more of the money they've blown," says Debbie Dunham, 40, of Kent City, Missouri. "Of course, black people are going to be more skeptical. They have probably less reason to believe in the government than anybody."

NASA refuses to engage in a debate with the disbelievers. "One step lower than the UFO crowd," said Julian Sheer, for many years the space agency's public affairs chief, now a communications consultant.

But few doubters are Flat Earthers. Most just have a nagging suspicion that the

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YSL Reigns as King Again



Dazzling Show By a Master

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent came back from the fashion dead Wednesday. The designer who had been seen as a fading force received a standing ovation for a couture show that was fresh and colorful. His Chinese theme of bold mandarin coats sweeping over bamboo-slim dresses will be ranked as one of his masterpiece collections.

At a time when couture is often lackluster or gimmicky, Saint Laurent showed mastery of cut and color and clarity of vision. Those who were moved with emotion included the designer's mother, Lucienne Saint Laurent, who said, "I haven't seen such a show from my son in seven years. To Eleanor Lambert, 91, it was 'truth in fashion.'"

It was important for Saint Laurent, whose house was bought by Elif Sanofi in 1993, to prove that his glory years are not behind him. From the moment that a pair of mock crocodile boots stepped out — a nod to the louche side of the '70s — this collection seemed in a different league.

How had the designer who often seems in fragile health produced this heroic effort? Hard work. Saint Laurent's assistant said the designer had "been at the studio before me each morning" for the last three months.

At the end of the show, the audience leapt to its feet as the two tiny brocade bridesmaids ushered in a be-crowded bride, symbolic of the fact that Saint Laurent is not yet ready to abdicate his role as King Couture.

More fashion on Page 10.

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain	0.800 Din
Cyprus	£1.00
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.
Gibraltar	£0.85
Great Britain	£0.85
Egypt	E.P. 5000
Jordan	J.D. 100
Kenya	K.S.H. 150
Kuwait	300 Fils
Moldova	35 c.
Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Norway	15 N.Kr.
Oman	1.000 Rials
Qatar	8.00 Rials
Romania	£1.00
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
South Africa	R 6
U.A.E.	£1.50
U.S.	75 c.
Zimbabwe	20.00

Mighty Blow Lands on Jupiter, First of the 1-2-3 Punch

SUTHERLAND. South Africa An immense fragment from Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 made a spectacular dive into the upper atmosphere of Jupiter on Wednesday with a huge explosion that sent a fiery plume into the planet's stratosphere.

"It's a big one, a very big one," said a South African astronomer, Brian Carter, who watched the impact through an infrared telescope at the Sutherland mountain observatory.

The comet fragment, known as Q-1 and estimated to be as big as a mountain, crashed into the dark side of Jupiter shortly after 2000 GMT. The fiery plume, blown hundreds of kilometers above Jupiter's cloud layer, became visible from the observatory in the Karoo Desert at 21 minutes past the predicted impact time.

Two more fragments of the comet were expected to enter Jupiter's atmosphere at about the same place by Thursday, in what Steve Maran,

an astronomer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington called "the greatest one-two-three punch of all time."

A Hint That Damage May Not Be Deep
Malcolm W. Browne of *The New York Times* reported earlier from New York:

As more cometary fragments hurtled toward Jupiter, some astronomers said they thought that the gigantic battering the planet was taking may be only skin deep. Some of the scars left by the broken comet are the size of Earth.

The bombardment, which began Saturday afternoon, will continue until Friday, when the last of 21 large fragments is expected to hit. This is a planetary show unequaled in recorded history.

Observatories throughout the world are scrambling to measure and record each impact, and there has been little time to begin analyzing the mountains of data they have accumulated.

But the first hints of a bountiful harvest of scientific information have begun to appear.

For example, astronomers hope for the first time to analyze the chemical contents of a comet's nucleus.

Using one of the large telescopes of the National Optical Astronomy Observatory atop Kitt Peak in Arizona, Marcia J. Rieke and her husband, George H. Rieke, both astronomy professors at the University of Arizona, have seen evidence that the huge, fiery plumes arising from impact sites may consist mostly of matter from the dying comet, rather than material from the depths of Jupiter.

The Riekes reported that a spectral analysis of infrared radiation emitted by the fiery plume from Fragment A, the first in the series, shows no sign of the methane, ammonia or water ice present in Jupiter's hydrogen atmosphere. Instead, they said, the plume seems to consist mainly of dirt from the comet's nucleus.

If this conclusion is borne out by more observations it would tend to support the view of Clark Chapman, an astronomer with the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Arizona, that the explosions are occurring at high altitudes in Jupiter's atmosphere and may not significantly affect the dense lower atmosphere.

A contrasting view was expressed by Heidi Hammel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a team leader of observers using the Hubble Space Telescope. She believes the impacts penetrate deeply into Jupiter's atmosphere. Scientists do not know precisely how deep Jupiter's atmosphere is, because the planet is shrouded by dense clouds. But they believe it is about 11,000 miles (18,000 kilometers) deep.

If the impacts cause only shallow disruptions of the atmosphere, the huge blotches the impacts have left may fade and disappear fairly soon. If the explosions occurred at great depths, the spots could survive for hundreds of years.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kohl Praises Anti-Hitler Germans, But Many Say They Feel Excluded

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — Marking the 50th anniversary of a failed plot to kill Adolf Hitler, Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday praised the people from all walks of life whose anti-Nazi resistance set a moral tone for postwar Germany.

"There were not many, but they were the best," he said in a televised address before 500 invited guests in the courtyard where the main military leaders of the July 20, 1944, assassination attempt were executed.

Many widows and children of men put to death for roles in the failed plot complained, however, that Mr. Kohl excluded key elements of the anti-Nazi resistance from Wednesday's ceremony at the Bendlerblock memorial museum.

Relatives of many Communist and leftist-oriented opponents of Hitler were not invited. Others boycotted the ceremony because they felt Mr. Kohl was using it for political ends in an election year. (AP, Reuters)

Banker Heads Belarussian Cabinet

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Alexander Lukashenko took office Wednesday as the first president of post-Soviet Belarus and immediately named a cabinet headed by a banker and market reformer as prime minister.

Mr. Lukashenko uttered the brief oath in the Belarussian language, little used in the urban areas of this nation of 10 million people. He pledged to uphold the country's laws, vowed to lift the people out of poverty and to bolster the country's fragile sense of statehood.

Within three hours, the former state farm director, who won a landslide election victory on promises to lower prices and clear out corrupt officials, had proposed a cabinet line-up led by a banker, Mikhail Chigir.

Activists Mark Burmese's Detention

LONDON (Reuters) — Politicians and civil rights activists around the world marked the fifth anniversary Wednesday of the house arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese democracy campaigner, with renewed appeals for her immediate release.

The human rights group Amnesty International said more than 2,000 members of Parliaments from a wide range of countries had signed a petition that was delivered to the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

And 14 Nobel peace laureates signed an open letter to Burma's military rulers demanding the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and 26 elected Burmese members of Parliament.

French Navy Seizes Spanish Trawler

BURELA, Spain (AP) — French naval vessels forced a Spanish trawler toward a French military port Wednesday, accusing the fishermen of hiding an illegal catch, as a battle over fishing rights sharpened between Paris and Madrid.

The action came hours after fishermen from Burela surrendered a French boat seized during a high seas confrontation in which the Spaniards sought to seize French drift nets that they say violate EU rules. The Spanish boat was being escorted to Lorient, in Brittany, to protect it from French fishermen, the French Agriculture and Fishing Ministry said.

The French Navy intercepted the trawler in the Bay of Biscay and found secret holds with fish under the minimum legal size, the ministry said. It said the captain cut his nets free in an attempt to escape.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Driving in Southeast France? Careful

NICE (Reuters) — Multilingual signs have been erected in tollway parking areas in southeastern France to warn travelers against muggers and car thieves. The company managing the tollways said it had put up 270 signs in German, English, Italian and French to warn tourists not to leave ignition keys or valuables in their cars.

It also installed extra lighting in parking areas and roadways leading to parking areas and installed phones connected to the nearest police station. Tourists requiring assistance can phone free by dialing 17, the company said.

It said the police would double patrols during the summer and that 500,000 leaflets of warning and advice would be handed out at tollbooths.

Trans World Airlines is ending service to 13 cities in the eastern United States on Sept. 18. All were served by Trans World Express, the commuter subsidiary of the St. Louis-based airline. Trans World Express said service would be discontinued to Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Ithaca, Rochester, Syracuse and Newburgh, New York; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Manchester, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island; Richmond, Virginia; and Portland and Providence, Maine. Service will continue to the New York hub from Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Hartford/Springfield, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Virginia, and Columbus, Ohio. (WP)

United Airlines and Northwest Airlines have won permission from the Federal Aviation Administration to offer more flights to Osaka, Japan. United will be allowed to fly 21 round-trip flights a week to Osaka, up from 11 flights. Northwest will increase its service to 18 flights from 17. The changes will take place after the opening of the new Kansai airport in Osaka on Sept. 4. Starting Aug. 28, Northwest Airlines plans to discontinue its unprofitable service between the United States and Australia via Japan. (Bloomberg, AP)

China has agreed to let more foreign tourist groups travel to Tibet from Nepal to promote tourism in both countries. (AP)

Julian Schwinger, Physicist, Dies at 76

By Wolfgang Saxon

New York Times Service

Julian Schwinger, 76, a theoretical physicist whose work in electrodynamics earned him a Nobel prize in 1965, died of pancreatic cancer Saturday in Los Angeles.

He had been a faculty member at the University of California at Los Angeles for the last 22 years.

Mr. Schwinger shared the Nobel prize with Richard Feynman, a longtime colleague and rival, and Shinichiro Tomonaga of Japan. They were cited for their independent contributions in the field of quantum electrodynamics.

Specifically, Mr. Schwinger and Mr. Feynman broke ground in the late 1940s and early 1950s for what became a revolution in theoretical physics and the quantum field theory. They helped bring about much of the progress in physics over the next four decades, particularly in ultrahigh-energy physics and in probing ultimate structure of matter.

In a career that spanned nearly 60 years, Mr. Schwinger advanced the quantum theory of radiation.

Paul Delvaux, 96, A Leading Surrealist Painter

BRUSSELS (AFP) — Paul Delvaux, 96, one of the last great Surrealist painters, died Wednesday in Fumes, on the coast of western Belgium.

Born in 1897 in the town of Antheit, Belgium, Mr. Delvaux was once described as the "painter-poet of women and mystery." He defined himself as the "painter of railroad cars," because many of his pictures were set in deserted railroad stations, through which scantily clad women wandered in bluish or grey light. Mr. Delvaux acquired his fascination with railroad stations while growing up in Antheit, and in 1984 he realized a childhood dream when he

was named honorary chief of the railroad station in the university town of Louvain.

James Joll, 76, Historian of Modern Europe

James Joll, 76, a historian of modern Europe who interwove the history of politics and the history of ideas, died of cancer of the larynx on Tuesday in London.

Mr. Joll was the Stevenson Professor of International History at the University of London from 1967 until his retirement in 1981. Between 1946 and 1967, he held posts at Oxford University. (NYT)

Amos Melamede, 61, Headed Audiotape Company

NEW YORK (NYT) — Amos Melamede, 61, the head of a company whose taped commentaries advise visitors about what they are looking at in museums around the world, died of a stroke on Thursday in New York.

Mr. Melamede was chairman of the Acoustiguide Corp. in New York. The company provides audiotapes for special exhibitions and cultural sites around the world, from New York to Beijing. Mr. Melamede led the company's expansion in Eastern Europe and China.

Gottfried Reinhardt, 81, Produced Hollywood Movies

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Gottfried Reinhardt, 81, the producer of several well-known films and a biographer of his father, Max, died of pancreatic cancer on Tuesday in Los Angeles.

Known to movie fans as the producer of several films, including "Two Faced Woman," "Greta Garbo's last movie," and "Situation Hopeless — But Not Serious," Robert Redford's first, Mr. Reinhardt was a legend among industry insiders as one of Hollywood's pioneering and most successful writer-producer-directors.



A policeman beating back a crowd that stormed a food line in Port-au-Prince where free rice was being handed out.

U.S. Defers a Decision on Invading Haiti

By Kenneth Freed

and Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

— Despite a steady drumbeat of threats aimed at frightening Haiti's military leaders out of power, the Clinton administration has set aside any plan for armed intervention until September at the earliest, according to U.S. and foreign officials.

The main reason is practical, the officials said: The United Nations force that would be needed to provide order on the island after U.S. troops came ashore will not be ready before the fall.

At the same time, administration officials noted, Democratic leaders in Congress have asked President Bill Clinton to hold off, expressing fears that the American public is not yet convinced that an invasion is justified.

"I don't think we're talking months," a senior U.S. official said when asked how long the option of military action was being delayed, "but weeks, sure. Asked if that meant that no invasion was likely before September, he nodded affirmatively.

The officials' estimates conflicted with the administration's own public threats against the government of Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, the military leader who overthrew Haiti's elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in 1991.

Only a week ago, in Berlin, Mr. Clinton said that the Cedras government's continued existence was intolerable. "We have got to bring an end to this," he declared.

But even while he is keeping

the military option on the table, Mr. Clinton still hopes that General Cedras will decide to leave without an armed confrontation, the officials said.

Diplomats in the Haitian capital said the main factor delaying military action was the inability of the United States and its key allies to assemble an international force to handle peacekeeping duties on the island after any invasion.

The U.S. diplomat said there were three crucial problems in forming the force, which could include more than 15,000 troops and civilian experts — "finance, mandate and command and control." That means the countries involved in organizing the plan have not settled on how to pay for the force, what it is supposed to achieve and who would run the operation.

Those are major obstacles, said a diplomat from a country that has been asked to contribute to the force. "Those three elements are the defining ones," the envoy said. "Without all three in place, there is no international force."

He added that his government's assessment was that it

would take "two or three months" before the international unit was in place. "My government will not take part as things stand now," he said. He added that "we fully expect the issues to be settled."

Preparations at UN

The United States has begun to lay the diplomatic groundwork at the United Nations for a possible invasion of Haiti. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The Clinton administration wants to propose a UN Security Council resolution soon that would give the president "maximum flexibility" as he assesses options for returning exiled President Aristide to power, an official said.

The subject of a possible invasion arose in discussions Tuesday between Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali and Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, along with the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright. The talks focused mainly on the size and mission of an eventual UN peacekeeping force for Haiti, however.

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Islamic Group Denies Any Role in Argentine Blast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The pro-Iranian Hezbollah group on Wednesday denied involvement in the bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires in which at least 34 people were killed.

"We in Hezbollah deny having any links to the incident of Buenos Aires," the group said in a statement in Beirut.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel had accused Iran and Hezbollah, or Party of God, of links to Monday's blast. Iran also denied the charge.

The statement by Hezbollah described Mr. Rabin as "an international terrorist" and accused Israel of launching a terror campaign against Muslims. Hezbollah leaders had vowed to hit back "anywhere in the world" soon after an Israeli air raid

against a training camp in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon on June 2, in which 26 guerrillas were killed. They had also threatened to retaliate after Israeli commandos snatched a guerrilla leader from his Bekaa Valley home on May 21.

In Buenos Aires on Wednesday, more bodies were pulled from the rubble as rescuers searched with diminishing hopes for dozens believed buried by a deadly blast that flattened the offices of two Jewish groups.

Dr. Alberto Crescenti, head of the Emergency Medical System, said a minimum of 34 people died. At least 127 people were wounded, and Jewish leaders on Tuesday issued a list of 74 people feared buried in the ruins.

Workers no longer heard voices under

the pile of jagged glass, steel and concrete, but were continuing the search anyway, Dr. Crescenti said. About 70 Israeli experts arrived late Tuesday and immediately began going over the debris with listening devices and German shepherds.

President Carlos Saul Menem has called the explosion an attack and said it was planned "from abroad and helped by people here."

An Iraqi man carrying an expired Brazilian passport was detained Monday night while trying to cross to Brazil, Mr. Menem said. He was identified in news reports as Mohammed Yousif, aged 31.

A Moroccan man, identified as Kabis Palkan, 33, was detained near the explosion, Mr. Menem said. (Reuters, AP)

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Democrats Say Chicago's the One in '96

CHICAGO — Hoping to erase the stain of the violent 1968 convention from the image of the Democratic Party and the city of Chicago, party officials said they had selected this city as the host for their 1996 presidential nominating convention.

Mayor Richard M. Daley is clearly eager to burnish the image of the city and the Daley family. His late father, Mayor Richard J. Daley, was seen on national television during the 1968 convention defending the brute force used against Vietnam War protesters by his police force.

The son became somewhat defensive about 1968 in an interview on Tuesday. "It could have been any place in the country," the mayor said. "It was the right place but the wrong time, 1968, with Vietnam, the Kennedy assassination, the King assassination." (NYT)

Uncle Sam, as Boss, Gets Higher Ratings

WASHINGTON — Federal workers were much happier about their jobs at the end of the Bush administration than they were three years earlier, according to a survey.

The findings by the Merit Systems Protection Board showed that 67 percent of federal workers in late 1992 would have recommended the government as an employer, up sharply from 49 percent in 1989. The survey, released Tuesday, is taken every three years.

The survey showed that the federal government is attracting quality applicants and almost three-quarters of the employees surveyed report general job satisfaction, the board found. (WFP)

That Check Really Might Be in the Mail

WASHINGTON — Postal inspectors recently discovered millions of pieces of undelivered mail at two of Washington's largest post offices.

Inspectors, conducting a surprise audit of the region's major mail facilities, said managers at the Southern Maryland plant in Capitol Heights routinely stashed unprocessed mail in parked trailers to avoid counting the mail as delayed. They found mail delayed for up to nine days, including 2.3 million pieces of bulk business letters, and 800,000 first-class letters held up for three days.

Washington was recently found to have the slowest mail delivery of any large city in the nation. (WFP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, as to whether he would settle for something less than universal, employer-financed health care coverage: "We know we're not going to get right at 100 percent, but we know that you've got to get somewhere in the ballpark of 95 percent or upwards." (LAT)

Away From Politics

• A section of an earthquake-damaged freeway wall collapsed in the San Fernando Valley in Southern California, crushing one construction worker to death and injuring another, authorities said.

• The post office commemorated the 25th anniversary of the first moon landing by issuing a pair of stamps. The stamps depict an astronaut on the moon's surface and come in 29-cent and \$9.95 values, for first class mail and Express Mail use.

• A 3-year-old girl fleeing a bee was shot and seriously wounded when she ran into the line of fire of two target-shooters. Pennsylvania State Police said two juveniles were target-shooting under an adult's supervision when Jena Sweitzer of Red Lion ran up.

• A National Guard artillery unit overshot its target, sending shell fragments ricocheting through a Michigan home and shooting through its walls. Robert and Joan Hutton were at the movies when the 105mm bowitzer smoke round exploded between their vacation home and a neighbor's cottage near Camp Grayling. AP

Stop Fighting and Pass Health Plan, Public Tells Congress

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amid the cacophony of warring health care plans and partisan jibes, the public remains strongly committed to getting a plan passed and continues to endorse universal coverage.

Americans are as concerned about health care as they are about crime, and a majority say they are willing to pay higher taxes to get everyone insured, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News poll.

Eight in 10 polled continue to say that it is "very important" that every American receive health insurance coverage.

"The president should not compromise on that," said Roberta Lake, a 21-year-old graduate of Wooster College in Ohio. "This is a biggie for me because I was diagnosed last summer with multiple sclerosis, and I'm not insured. The percentage of Americans who would get left out are those who need it most."

Miss Lake was one of the respondents who agreed to follow-up interviews after participating in the nationwide telephone poll of 1,339 adults, taken last week. The poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

While President Bill Clinton has succeeded in pushing health care to the top of the national agenda, he has not benefited from it politically because he is mired in growing skepticism about Washington's ability to quickly pass any sort of health care plan. His overall job approval rating has slipped slightly to 42 percent, just about the same percentage that elected him in 1992.

Nevertheless, most people



A Massachusetts family without health insurance discussing their plight with President Clinton at a café in Boston.

Clinton Denies Retreating From Universal Insurance

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton denied Wednesday that he was backing away from his goal of health insurance for all Americans, saying that a statement a day earlier that was widely interpreted as a retreat from the 100 percent goal had been misunderstood.

Mr. Clinton felt the need to clarify his position after he told the National Gov-

ernors Association in Boston: "We know we're not going to get right at 100 percent, but we know that you've got to get somewhere in the ballpark of 95 or upwards, so that you stop the cost shifting and you have economies of scale for all the small business participating."

At a news briefing Wednesday, the president said that "my goal is universal coverage." He added: "I have always said that I was flexible on how to get to

universal coverage and would be willing to compromise on that."

Mr. Clinton said the 95 percent figure had been raised in negotiations on Capitol Hill only as a level of coverage that, if not reached by a certain time, could trigger further congressional action.

He said he could compromise on the means but not the end of universal coverage.

say they will be disappointed if Congress never passes a health care plan, and a substantial number — 39 percent — say they will be less likely to re-elect

a member of Congress who votes against a health care plan. Leonard Smith, a 40-year-old unemployed plumber and part-time farmer from southeastern

Iowa, sees it this way: "Clinton's trying to do something that needs to be done, but he himself doesn't have the power to do diddly squat. If the Dem-

ocrats are for something, the Republicans automatically think they have to be against it. They won't work for what's right."

CIA Women: Too Much Cloak, Not Enough Dagger

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly a third of the CIA's female case officers have joined to allege that the agency's clandestine service has discriminated against women in promotions, jobs abroad and spy duties.

Lawyers representing the group were prepared to file a class action complaint in U.S. District Court last year, but held off when the Central Intelligence Agency

agreed to enter negotiations to resolve the matter, according to the women's lawyers and CIA officials.

The dispute began in December 1992, when a mid-level female officer went to an attorney after she was denied promotion upon her return to the United States from an overseas tour.

In succeeding months more women came forward with claims of discrimination, and agreed to file a lawsuit unless a

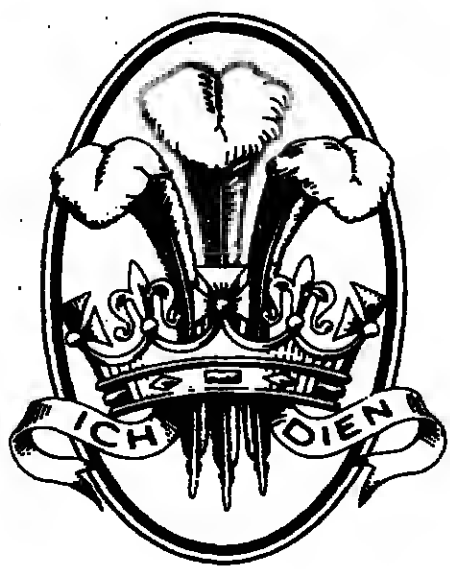
settlement was reached. More than 100 women have signed up.

Both sides declined to discuss the issue until recently.

According to an attorney representing the complainants, the careers of women intelligence officers have suffered because they have been given administrative and reporting functions when overseas rather than the task of recruiting and developing agents.

As Mr. Clinton leads a selling blitz this week on his health care plan, he will at least find an audience that agrees that the problem is pressing. For the first time this year, when asked to name the most important problem facing the country, 19 percent choose health care, equal to the 19 percent that cite crime and violence.

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U.S. Births by Unwed Surge

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Census Bureau reports that births to unwed mothers soared by more than 70 percent in just 10 years, from 1983 to 1993.

The report comes as a debate on reducing welfare rolls is focusing new attention on unwed mothers.

According to the bureau, 6.3 million children, or 27 percent of all children under the age of 18, lived with a single parent in 1993 who had never married. This compares with 3.7 million in 1983.

While indicating that the annual increase in the number of children born out of wedlock slowed somewhat in the 1990s, the report documented a sharp rise in such births over three decades.

In 1960, there were 243,000 children living with one parent who had never married. That number climbed to 6.3 million by last year.

The figures are compiled in an annual report by the Census Bureau titled "Marital Status and Living Arrangements."

According to the report, 57 percent of

black children are living with one parent who has never married, compared with 21 percent of white children and 32 percent in the Hispanic community.

The statistics included in the annual report also document other trends associated with the breakdown of the American family.

• The number of unmarried adults nearly doubled, to 72.6 million from 37.5 million, from 1970 through 1993, with 58 percent of this group made up of adults who have never married.

• The number of people who are divorced tripled to 16.7 million in 1993 from 4.3 million in 1970.

• Men and women alike continue to delay marriage, with the median age at first marriage rising last year to 26.5 years for men and 24.5 years for women. The figures represent the highest median age at marriage for both men and women since 1890.

• The delay in marriage is greatest among blacks, with 22 percent of black women age 40 to 44 never having been married, compared with 7 percent of white women and 9 percent of Hispanic women.

Will O. J. Simpson Jurors Seek Justice or Profit?

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — In selecting a jury for O. J. Simpson's murder trial, lawyers could be confronted with a new problem of the media age: people angling to get on the jury in order to sell their stories and win 15 minutes of fame.

"I've never seen it before," said Jo-Ellen Dimitrius, a jury consultant. "Usually, people want to know how they can get out of serving on the jury. In this case, they're coming up to me on the street asking, 'How do I become a juror on the O. J. case?'"

"There's the aspect of potential economic gain by jurors. And everyone, as Andy Warhol said, wants their 15 minutes of fame," said Ms. Dimitrius, who works for Trial Logistics Inc., helping lawyers uncover the biases of prospective jurors.

"There's also the attraction we all have to a celebrity's dirty laundry being aired in public."

Soap operas are so popular, and this one gets better every day. A lot of people want to be part of it."

Mr. Simpson, 47, is charged with murder in the stabbing deaths of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman. If Mr. Simpson is convicted, prosecutors could seek the death penalty.

Harland Braun defended a

Los Angeles police officer in the federal trial over the beating of Rodney King and saw jurors sell interviews to television. He estimated that in the Simpson case a juror could get \$25,000 to \$50,000 within the first 24 hours after a verdict for the story of what went on in the jury room.

What is frightening, he said, is the possibility of verdicts being tailored for news value.

"Once they get on the jury,

the question becomes, 'Do you make more money if you convict or acquit?'" he said.

A Loyola University law professor, Laurie Lewenson, said that a juror could envision the sensation of a headline screaming: "I Was the Juror Who Saved O. J. Simpson From the Gas Chamber!"

"They know this is a lot more salable than, 'I Was One of the

12 Jurors Who Convicted O. J.," she said.

In a related development, the NBC network said it had learned that Mr. Simpson was preparing to offer a \$250,000 reward to help police locate the "real killer" of his former wife and her friend. Although proclaiming his innocence, Mr. Simpson has been silent until now about finding whoever committed the crime.

American's Lottery Jackpot Jogs His Ex-Wife's Memory

The Associated Press

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — It has been nearly half a century since John Gonsalves Sr. walked out on his wife and three sons. Now that he has won the lottery to the tune of \$5.1 million, she says it is time to pay up.

Mr. Gonsalves came face-to-face with Marie Hines in Family Court. She is suing him for back alimony for the nine years she remained unmarried, for back child support, and for interest.

Mrs. Hines, 73, and Mr. Gonsalves, 71, have not spoken to each other since the day he left her in 1946. Their children are now aged 50, 52 and 54. Mrs. Hines, who has been married to her second husband for 39 years, found out about her former husband's good fortune through a newspaper clipping sent by a relative, said her lawyer, Thomas Kelly.

Mr. Gonsalves' lawyer, David Bazar, said she had never tried to make her former husband pay support until he won the

Megabucks payoff in March, even though he had never lived more than an hour's drive from her home. "She had 48 years prior to this to bring this man before the court and she didn't do it," he said. "She knew where he was."

Judge Peter Palumbo Jr. postponed Mr. Bazar's motion to dismiss the case until Sept. 12. The judge also granted Mr. Kelly's request for a meeting with Mr. Gonsalves to answer questions about why he left Mrs. Hines.

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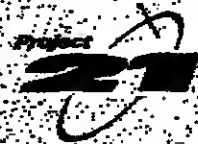


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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Paris Gets Greener In Surprising Places

Paris has grown greener in recent years and it wants to keep doing so.

Since 1977, 120 hectares (300 acres) of park space has been added, twice as much as in the past century. But with land becoming more scarce, the city's new focus is on bringing greenery to areas where once it was impossible.

So an international contest, the brainchild of Mayor Jacques Chirac's deputy for green spaces, Jacqueline Nebout, posed a challenge: "How can we grow plants on concrete slabs and vertical walls?"

A flood of imaginative proposals poured in. The winning idea came from the Spanish architectural team of Carriedo, Colas and Fernandez de Zaragoza, who proposed an ingenious system of vaulted domes to support the roofs of underground parking lots. Such roofs once could support only a thin covering of soil, but the new method would allow for layers of up to 3.5 meters (11 feet). With Paris adding 5,000 underground parking places a year, the suggestion is expected to find wide use.

Second prize went to a Paris landscaper, Georges Hayere, for his ideas on vertical gardens. He suggested concocting a sort of paste, made of seeds, a substance to transform plant debris into humus, and a product to aerate the "soil," all bound together by an organic glue. This could be sprayed onto walls.

SETEC, a Paris firm, took third prize with an idea for protecting trees from nearby excavation work by placing a series of tubes under the roots. During recent renovation work on the Champs-Elysees, the city spent 400,000 francs each (about \$75,000) to protect trees. The new method would cut that by more than one-third.

Around Europe

The Germans are happier than they realize — or will

admit. That, at least, is the result of a survey of 3,000 people by the Institute for Practical Social Research in Mannheim, reported by the daily Die Welt.

Thus, an overwhelming number of those polled said they were satisfied with their own lives — 93 percent in the West and 76 percent in the East — but most assumed that their fellow Germans were less content: Only 43 percent, in both East and West, said they thought most people in the country were satisfied. Similarly, 58 percent in the West and 44 percent in the East said their own economic situation was good, but only 15 percent in the West and 9 percent in the East thought the country's situation was good.

A partial explanation for the perception gap might be found in the answer to another question. Asked, "Do we Germans complain too much?" 78 percent of those in the West and 62 percent of Easterners said yes.

Authorities have decided to set aside 70 mixed cells in the new wing of Aranjuez prison, in Spain, for husbands and wives who are both serving jail terms. Space will also be provided for their young children.

Black and Asian families in Britain are being paid to take in white policemen for a weekend as part of a program to promote racial understanding.

The program, already successfully tested, will be introduced nationwide in September. About 400 English and Welsh officers are expected to take part each year.

Inspector Geoffrey Wheelhouse, a 24-year veteran of the force in Batley, West Yorkshire, where he had little contact with non-whites, recently spent a weekend with two men of Ghanaian and Jamaican descent, who took him to a meeting at a local youth center. As he told The Sunday Times: "There were two Rastafarians there, people with quite different lifestyles and looks, but I warmed to them. I finished up playing the drums with them and doing the samba."

Brian Knowlton



HALLELUJAH — Archbishop Desmond Tutu doing an impromptu dance of celebration as he emerged from Westminster Abbey on Wednesday with the Very Reverend Michael Mayne after a thanksgiving service for South Africa's entry into the Commonwealth.

4 Milan Magistrates Resume Duties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Milan's four leading anti-corruption judges resumed their activities Wednesday after forcing Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi to retreat on a decree limiting their detention powers.

Antonio Di Pietro, an investigating magistrate whose threat to quit along with his three colleagues nearly toppled the government, refused any comment.

Francesco Severino Borrelli, the public prosecutor who heads the Milan team leading the 30-month-old corruption investigations in Italy, said: "This was not a football match with the magistrates' team playing the government team."

"We only gave a technical judgment on what

should and what should not be included in the law," he said.

But despite their reticence, there was no doubt a battle had been fought and that the magistrates had won.

"In the end, it was the so-called 'party of the magistrates' that left Berlusconi with his back to the wall," the Corriere della Sera newspaper said in a front-page editorial.

It was the sight of Mr. Di Pietro — unshaven and obviously upset, reading a statement on television on magistrates' objections to the law and asking, along with his colleagues, to be moved to other duties — that swung public opinion heavily against the government, the paper said. (AFP, Reuters)

Japanese Leader: About-Face Socialist Ends Party's Opposition to Military

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The prime minister stood before a special session of Parliament on Wednesday to make a statement that was — for him — of historic proportions. The Japanese military, he said, is legal.

Not only that, added Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, but the national flag is legal as well. And so is the national anthem.

These pronouncements would hardly qualify as blockbuster news for most Japanese, who support the quarter-million-member armed forces with a huge budget and routinely flap the familiar red sun flag flapping to the national anthem, "Kimi ga Yo," when television

networks sign off the air each night.

But Mr. Murayama is leader of the Social Democratic Party — the first Socialist head of state here in 46 years. His pacifist, leftist party has vigorously rejected the constitutionality of the military, the flag and the anthem for more than four decades.

To have its leader endorse all three in one session of Parliament was a stunning, and perhaps fatal, blow to the party.

Mr. Murayama was forced to cast aside the chief pillar of his party's platform after he cut a political deal last month that made him prime minister.

To get the top job, the 70-year-old Socialist had to form a coalition with his party's chief

adversary, the Liberal Democratic Party — despite the name, the most conservative of Japan's major parties.

This marriage of political convenience has been savaged in the press as the "no-principle coalition" and the "afternoon quickie coalition." It is also unpopular: opinion polls this week show Mr. Murayama's approval rating hovering near 35 percent, with considerably higher percentages registering disapproval.

In addition to popular disapproval, the prime minister's dalliance with the right has cost him dearly in the liberal wing of his own party.

Mr. Murayama's policy shift seems almost certain to split his party.

Briton Says Visit Helped China Ties

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Britain's chief minister on Hong Kong said Wednesday that he believed Chinese-British relations were on the mend, even though he received a cool reception on his visit to China.

"This was a worthwhile visit," the minister, Alastair Goodlad, said on his arrival in the British colony from China. "I believe that the visit was a step toward better understanding."

He said he expected Hong Kong to be high on the agenda of talks between the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, and the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, when they met in New York in September at a session of the United Nations.

Mr. Goodlad arrived in Hong Kong from Guangdong Province. Hong Kong newspapers said his scheduled meeting there with a provincial deputy governor was canceled Tuesday and replaced with a meeting with a lower-ranking trade official, Wu Mingguang, deputy director of the Guangdong Foreign Trade and Economic Commission.

At a news conference, Mr. Goodlad was not asked about the cancellation.

In Beijing, Mr. Goodlad met Mr. Qian and Deputy Minister Jiang Enzhu but his meeting with Lu Ping, director of China's Hong Kong and Macao

Affairs Office, was canceled.

The cancellation of the meeting with Mr. Lu was interpreted as a sign of China's continued anger over Britain's introduction of democratic reforms in Hong Kong before the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Goodlad said he told Mr. Qian and Mr. Jiang that he hoped differences between Britain and China over the democratic reforms could be put aside to concentrate on Hong Kong's turnover because "there is much to be done and little time in which to do it."

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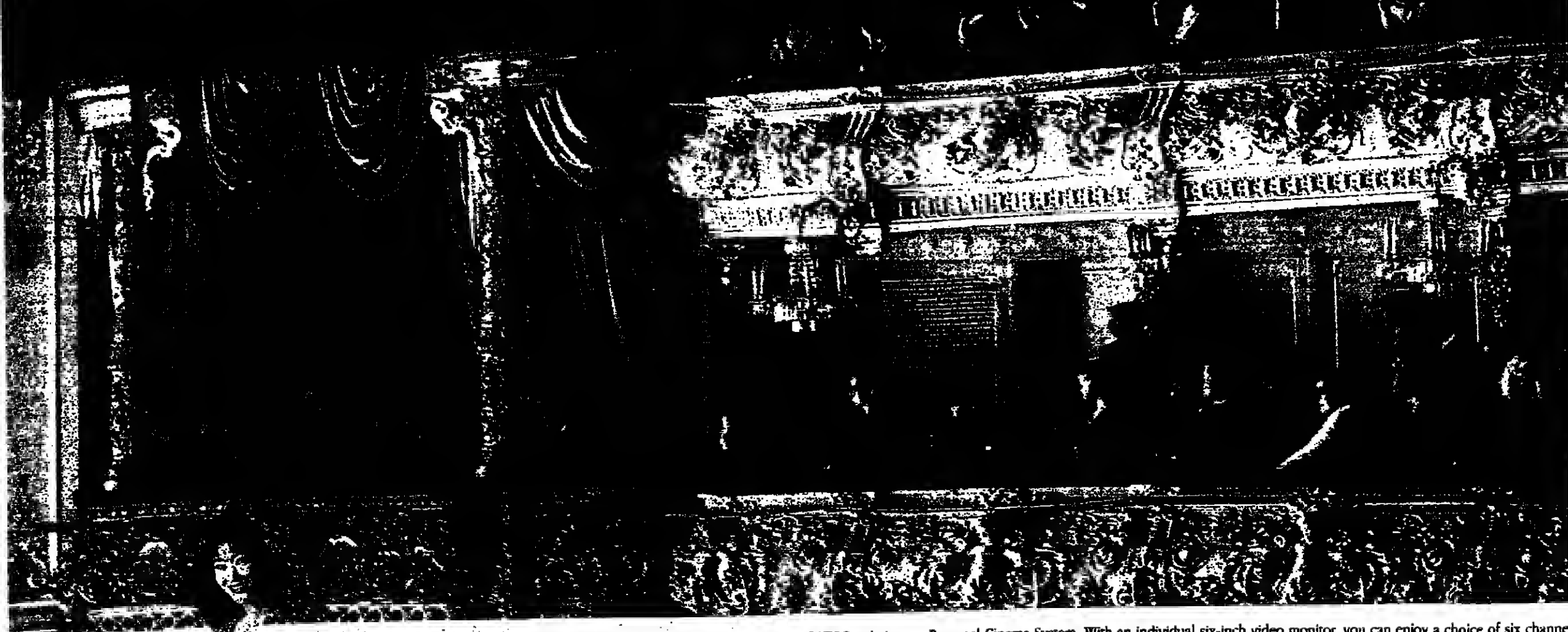
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After Communism: Solidarity Movement Seeks a Polish Role

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The strikers at the gates of the steel works here look eerily familiar. The name of their union, Solidarity, remains unchanged, and the jagged red lettering that became synonymous with the fight for freedom is instantly recognizable.

But five years after Solidarity brought down the Communists in Poland, the union is searching for a role. From a mass social movement that included intellectuals and street cleaners, Solidarity is struggling to position itself as a trade union devoted to bread-and-butter issues.

The 40-day strike at the Huta Warszawa steel works, once a model of Communist central planning, is the union's biggest test in its new role.

"Before we worked on everything: economic, political and social," Maciej Jankowski, the burly, fair-haired leader of the union's Warsaw chapter, said as he prepared to address a rally of the strikers at the entrance of the shuttered plant.

"Now this is strictly wages. We want to achieve a collective agreement with management that requires management-union negotiations for years to come."

The steel workers walked out last month demanding 30 percent pay increases and modernization of the outdated plant by the Italian steel company Lucchini, which bought the mill two years ago.

The union says the company reneged on a deal in which Solidarity agreed to a reduction in workers from 4,900 to 3,300 in exchange for investment of \$180 million to upgrade the plant.

The company asserts that the modernization has been stalled because the Polish government failed to provide clear ownership title on the property.

As the economic landscape in Poland has shifted, Solidarity has found it hard to adjust. Foreign companies with tough management styles run a number of former state enterprises. In companies that remain in state hands, managements seem

more concerned with productivity than happy workers.

And in many new, privately held Polish companies, the union does not exist at all. If it does, it has to fight over relatively small issues like management's refusal to deduct union dues automatically.

Complicating the union's situation is its loss of political clout.

Lech Walesa, who led Solidarity in its most dazzling period, beginning in 1980, and is now Poland's president, fell out with the union and is himself one of the country's most unpopular politicians.

Solidarity's new leaders, like the taciturn Mr. Jankowski, find it hard to capture the imagination of workers embittered by their declining economic circumstances.

And in an about-face caused by the election of a government of former Communists last year, Solidarity factory workers now have to cooperate with their once bitter opponents, the Polish National Trade Union, which was created by the Communists to counter Solidarity in the 1980s.

Inevitably, Solidarity's esteem among the public has dropped. Nearly 70 percent of those polled earlier this year said Solidarity had deteriorated since the early 1980s.

At the outdoor meeting Monday, held against the backdrop of a silent factory, the workers seemed frustrated and intent on one thing: more money. They complained that with Poland's inflation and soaring rents they could not survive on the monthly average wage of 4.2 million zlotys, or about \$200.

"In the 1980s we struck spontaneously for a better life," said Andrzej Styszek, 48, who has worked as an electrician at the plant since he was 15.

"But now that better life has turned its back on us. All the prices are rising — apartments, energy, up. I have a family of four and before we would go on vacation and we had money left over. Now three salaries wouldn't pay for it. We work harder now and get paid less."



President Boris N. Yeltsin making a point Wednesday at an exhibit in Moscow by Ilya Glazunov, the once controversial painter. Mr. Yeltsin was off duty five days with a cold.

Russia and Estonia Hit Snag

HELSINKI — Russian officials said Wednesday that two days of talks here with Estonians had failed to resolve problems holding up the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic nation.

A Russian deputy foreign minister, Vitali I. Churkin, said at a news conference after talks with the Estonian delegation, "Some minor things were cleared up, but the meeting fell short of expectations."

Speaking at the airport before returning to Moscow, Mr. Churkin said the main sticking point was new guarantees demanded by Moscow on the rights of retired Russian military officers who choose to remain in Estonia.

He added that contacts would continue in a bid to resolve the issues.

The chief Estonian negotia-

tor, Raul Malk, accused Russia of dragging its feet and claimed Moscow had decided the talks would fail even before they began.

"We were positive and really wanted progress," Mr. Malk said.

In Moscow, President Boris N. Yeltsin insisted Wednesday that the 2,500 troops would remain in Estonia as long as the Estonian government did not ensure the rights of Russians.

"While Estonia does not conform with international human rights law, we have no intention of withdrawing our troops," Mr. Yeltsin said, according to the Itar-Tass news agency, after a warning Tuesday by Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev.

Moscow had promised to withdraw the soldiers from Estonia by Aug. 31, but never made a formal agreement.

The Kremlin says there are not enough guarantees to prevent political and economic discrimination against the Russian minority, notably retired Russian officers and their families, in the republic that was annexed by Moscow during World War II.

"We will not allow Russians to suffer in the Baltic countries, in Estonia," Mr. Yeltsin said.

A top Yeltsin aide said Wednesday that Russians in Estonia would probably form an autonomous region of their own in the near future.

About 27 percent of the 1.5 million people in Estonia are Russian.

Moscow has agreed to withdraw its contingent of approximately 5,000 troops from neighboring Latvia by the end of August. It has completed a pull-out from Lithuania.

Russian Hails a Military Rule General Says Pinochet Showed Way in Chile

MOSCOW — A leading Russian general says the Kremlin needs a strong army to head off catastrophe, and he praised the tough approach of Chile's military ruler, General Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in 1973 from leftists and ruled with an iron hand until 1988.

In an interview printed in Izvestia, General Alexander Lebed, commander of the 14th Army, depicted the armed forces as in a state of disarray and Russia as inviting aggression from its neighbors by its weakness.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, he said, had earned a grade of "minus" for his leadership of the country.

"We're saving off the branch we're sitting on," General Lebed declared in the interview. He said the army was vital if the politicians were to stop Russia's decline into a territory fit only to provide cheap labor and raw materials.

But the army expects appropriate recognition and rewards, he stressed.

"As a rule, I'm not one to praise Pinochet," General Lebed went on as he cited the example of the Chilean leader who took power from President Salvador Allende, a Marxist who was slain during the coup.

"But what did he do? He saved the state from total collapse and put the army in pride of place. With its help, he forced people to get back to work."

"The loudmouths were forced, and forced in a

brutal manner, to shut their mouths," General Lebed added, making no specific reference to Russia but offering a parallel for anyone to see.

General Lebed credited General Pinochet with having turned Chile into an economic success despite its "ridiculous geography."

The economic success of the Pinochet regime, he said, demonstrated that "if you bang your fist down once on the desk," a leadership can get things done.

General Lebed, a paratrooper with a reputation for blunt talk, has been relatively restrained over the last two years, limiting his activity to the Slavic-inhabited district of Moldova, where his army is based.

He stayed loyal to Mr. Yeltsin as president and supreme commander during the uprising in Moscow last October.

But in the Izvestia interview, he made no secret of his impatience with Mr. Yeltsin, who was saved in October by a belated intervention of the armed forces.

Asked if he wanted to be president himself, General Lebed demurred. But he said the post of defense minister was not beyond his ambitions. "The commander doesn't dream of it but doesn't rule it out," he said.

Asked whom he would like to see as president, General Lebed replied: "I don't see anyone."

General Lebed said cutting the army to 1.5 million from its strength of more than 2 million, as envisaged by Mr. Yeltsin, would be "stupid."

Major Replaces 4 Cabinet Members

By Richard Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Seeking to breathe new life into his politically troubled Conservative government, Prime Minister John Major on Wednesday replaced four members of his cabinet and promoted several of the party's rising stars.

Mr. Major acted a day before the opposition Labor Party is expected to name its new leader Tony Blair, a telegenic 41-year-old moderate who has helped pull Labor from the left into the political center and extend its lead in opinion polls to more than 25 points over the Conservatives.

After weeks of rumors about the changes, the shuffle was hardly dramatic, and it maintained the relative balance between the fractious right and left wings of the party. But it was the most sweeping shift he had made to his 23-member cabinet since he took office four years ago, and it gave Mr. Major the chance to put some fresh faces in important jobs.

Mr. Major did not move his three most senior ministers: Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the Exchequer, or finance minister; Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary; and Michael Howard, the Home secretary.

But he announced the departures of four senior cabinet members in John Patten, the education minister; John MacGregor, the transportation minister; Peter Brooke, the national heritage secretary; and Lord Wakeham, the government's chief representative in the House of Lords.

Mr. Patten, Mr. Brooke and Lord Wakeham

had all come under criticism from within the party for their performances in office, and Mr. MacGregor had made known his desire to return to the business world.

Among those promoted was the darling of the party's right wing, Michael Portillo, 41, who moves from the No. 2 position at the treasury to become employment secretary.

Among the others promoted is Jonathan Aitken, 51, who moves from a junior post in the Defense Ministry to Mr. Portillo's old job in the treasury, where he will be responsible for the sensitive task of cutting government spending.

Brian Mawhinney, 53, the No. 2 in the health department, was named the new transportation secretary. Stephen Dorrell, 42, moved up from the No. 3 job at the treasury to become national heritage secretary. Gillian Shepard, 54, who was agriculture secretary, becomes education secretary.

Mr. Major's biggest problem appeared to be filling the job of Conservative Party chairman, a cabinet-rank job that became open last month when Sir Norman Fowler resigned after the party's poor showing in local and European Parliament elections this spring.

Mr. Major had tried to interest Michael Heseltine, one of the cabinet's wildest politicians, but Mr. Heseltine insisted that he wanted to remain trade and industry minister. Instead, Mr. Major gave the party chairmanship to a relative unknown, Jeremy Hanley, a low-ranking official in the Defense Ministry.



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

Illicit Nuclear Cache Called a 'Harbinger'

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

WIESBADEN, Germany — Following the disclosure that weapons-grade plutonium has been found for the first time on the black market, officials at a meeting of leading U.S., Russian and European law enforcement authorities warned Wednesday that more fissile material may be available for sale.

Officials in Germany confirmed over the weekend that six grams of plutonium-239 had been discovered near Stuttgart in May inside the garage of a German businessman.

The plutonium likely originated from a Russian nuclear arms plant, according to German authorities.

"I believe it's a harbinger of things to come," declared Jim E. Moody, chief of the FBI's organized crime and drug division.

The attempted smuggling of nuclear materials has been a boom industry since the collapse of communism and disarray in the former Soviet Union, with Germany recording 241 such cases. But until now, no case involved material of a high-enough grade to create a nuclear weapon.

Bernard Schmidbauer, a German chancellor minister overseeing intelligence affairs, told German television that the case represented a "new, spectacular dimension" in nuclear smuggling.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed his concern over the plutonium seizure to President Boris Yeltsin of Russia during the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples, according to press reports.

The six grams of plutonium that were seized are not nearly enough to build a bomb. But American, Russian, Italian, German and Canadian law enforcement officials voiced worries that they might represent only a small portion of the weapons-grade plutonium on the black market.

The officials were meeting in Wiesbaden as part of a two-day conference to coordinate efforts at fighting international organized crime.

"We realize it might not only be six grams, that there could be other material moving about," said Leopold Shuster, head of the German federal crime office's organized crime section.

"We need to find that out. We must work to find out what loopholes there are in the system."

Mikhail Yegorov, head of the Russian Ministry of the Interior's organized crime section, said Russian law enforcement agencies were cooperating in the investigation.

But he said there was no firm proof that the seized plutonium had originated in Russia.

However, a preliminary expert study by German officials "says quite clearly it came from Russia," according to Mr. Shuster, who added that the findings await final confirmation.

Some Western officials, including Mr. Schmidbauer, have asserted that some Russian government officials are cooperating with the smugglers.

While Mr. Yegorov acknowledged that "corruption is a concern," he added, "I can say quite frankly that no high-ranking official in the government has been found out."



A Rwandan child drinking glucose solution given by a Red Cross worker Wednesday in a refugee camp near Goma.

RWANDA: A Cholera Outbreak Threatens Refugees Along Zaire Border

Continued from Page 1

up hundreds of bodies for burial. Mr. de Milliano said three C-130 transport planes would be kept busy transporting the approximately 50,000 liters of intravenous fluid needed daily to treat a cholera epidemic here.

"Within three days we will have hundreds of people dying of cholera," Mr. de Milliano said. He appealed for "medical teams, staff, vehicles, medicine — everything."

The exodus from Rwanda was prompted

by fear of retribution from the victorious, Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front, as well as by threats from Hutu leaders who said people not following the Rwandan government into exile would be considered disloyal.

The baleful influence still exerted by the routed Rwandan Army was clearly discernible Wednesday when Rwandan soldiers blocked the delivery of 20 tons of beans from the World Food Program to more than 30,000 Hutu refugees about 20 kilometers miles west of Goma.

Delivery of food was meant to entice refugees to another camp, which would relieve the pressure on Goma.

By deliberately parking their vehicles along the narrow asphalt road leading to the newly created refugee camp at Munganga, hundreds of Rwandan soldiers in effect sought to blackmail relief workers into paying them off or providing them with food.

For all intents and purposes the Rwandan soldiers act as if they were an occupying, rather than a defeated, army.

HOAX: Was Moon Landing a Propaganda Fantasy?

Continued from Page 1

whole thing was staged in the Arizona desert or dummied up on a Hollywood sound stage or concocted by a cabal of schemers in Washington and the boardrooms of the great military-industrial complex.

The space hoax is a particularly delicious slice of conspiracy thinking: It unites left and right, young and old, in a brilliant agglomeration of ignorance ("They couldn't have done it"); political cynicism ("They took all that money and pumped it into the Star Wars program") and pure ornery contrariness ("I just don't believe it").

Moonshot deniers — unlike, say, Holocaust deniers — seem to have no hidden agenda. "They're not out to make money, they're dead serious,"

says Raymond Nelke, director of Collectors of Unusual Data International, a group that collects evidence of the bizarre. "They are persistent, serious people who have some very peculiar photographs."

Just as any number of people will offer sell you odd JFK assassination pictures (Lee Harvey Oswald alive in 1965, President John F. Kennedy with bullet wounds in the wrong places), there are also batches of photos purporting to show the edges of NASA pictures of the moon.

For years, the hoax theory has been bolstered by a legend about the movie "Capricorn One." It's a late-night cable staple, with James Brolin, Sam Waterston and a host of other actors as astronauts on a mission to Mars, are snatched from the command module and whisked off to an abandoned airbase, where they are told to go through the motions of interplanetary exploration on a dusty, copper-toned stage set.

Nothing is forcing the astronauts to play their assigned roles, except that their families are in NASA's hands, aboard a plane that doesn't necessarily have to reach its destination.

The chief conspirator, inevitably, is Hal Holbrook, the NASA administrator who is worried sick that the president's passion for space travel is waning and that one more blunder will doom the program. So when "techies" discover that the life-support system doesn't work (another dastardly deed by the low hiders of the world), Mr. Holbrook decides to take no chances.

The astronauts will be perfectly safe in Texas, the TV audience will be none the wiser, and the future of space exploration will be secure.

"I was a reporter and I was brought up to believe that what you read in the papers is true," says Peter Hyman, who wrote and directed the movie. "I was working at CBS covering Apollo

10, and we were showing simulations of docking. I thought, 'Wait a minute. The only thing that says this is true is a camera. If you can control that camera, you can control what people believe.'"

Mr. Hyman wrote the script in 1973 but he had to wait four years to find any interest. "Young people then were so willing to believe the government was lying," he says. In those days, audiences would cheer at the end of "Capricorn One," when one tough American escapes from the tentacles of the System and, bloodied and exhausted, stands up for Truth and Justice.

Mr. Sheer, the former NASA public relations man, is mystified by the role played by a film he made for the private enjoyment of a select few. Five months after the first moon landing, Mr. Sheer applied to NASA to see some of NASA's simulations and real lunar footage as a spoof film for the Man Fly Society, a fraternal gathering of North Carolina newspaper people who met each year on the anniversary of the Wright Brothers' first flight.

Mr. Sheer's work was entirely in jest, but word of the film made it onto the conspiracy circuit, along with photos of the lunar landscape at Cerro del Pinacate, Mexico, where U.S. astronauts once trained — or, as the Weekly World News would have it, where the entire space program was staged.

The hoax notion and the abyss of ignorance among young people threaten the scientists' dream of rekindling the moon program.

"That whole population base 30 and under, they see 'Star Wars' and then they look at film of some guy bunny-hopping around the moon and it looks almost comical," says David Black, director of the Lunar and Planetary Institute, a NASA-funded research center.

"To us, it was so heroic. Now young people worry more about the deficit and what's on 'Oprah.' So few people were involved in the space program, so people didn't get attached to it. Unlike a war, which involves lots of people."

Israel Bars Palestinian From Talks

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ordered Wednesday that the economics minister of the Palestinian self-rule government be barred from attending a conference of Palestinian investors in Jerusalem.

The minister, Ahmed Qurcia, reacted angrily on Radio Israel: "It is very disturbing. The Israelis are acting as if there is no peace agreement between us."

Mr. Qurcia is one of the architects of the Israel-PLO accord.

Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Oded Ben-Ami, said Mr. Qurcia was barred because the conference is being held in Jerusalem rather than in the autonomous zones, the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

All activities of the Palestinian authority must be handled in Jericho and Gaza, Mr. Ben-Ami said.

Israel is sensitive about Palestinian political activities in Jerusalem, viewing every move as an attempt to weaken Israel's hold over the eastern sector, which was captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war and later annexed.

Earlier this week, Mr. Rabin's cabinet approved a bill to outlaw Palestinian political activities in the city.

The Palestinians have bitterly criticized the legislation, which is expected to pass with backing from the rightist opposition parties.

"This is against the soul of peace," the chief Palestinian negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said. The city's future is to be negotiated within the framework of the West Bank and Gaza begin in 1996.

Mr. Qurcia said he would participate in the conference by telephone. The gathering is bringing together 400 Palestinian business people seeking to invest in the autonomous zones.

Rabin Aim in Talks: Tear Down Walls

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Trumpets may not sound. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin says, but when he and King Hussein of Jordan appear publicly for the first time at the White House next week, walls will come tumbling down.

The barriers are in the national minds. The Israeli leader explains, built brick by brick through "an accumulation of hatred, suspicion, animosity, bloodshed, antagonistic perception of one another."

"I try to focus on one issue: how to bring down the psychological walls," he said Wednesday, his voice characteristically rumbling along like a freight train, slow but insistent. It can be done, he added.

When President Anwar Sadat of Egypt journeyed dramatically to Jerusalem in 1977, he said, Israelis quickly concluded that he was serious about peace. Within a few years, the Egyptians got back the Sinai Peninsula, captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East War.

When Mr. Rabin and Yasser Arafat shook hands on the White House lawn last September, an act many Israelis, including their national leader, found distasteful, it raised hopes that maybe Israelis and Palestinians could live together, after all.

Now the spotlight is on Israel's newly inaugurated peace talks with Jordan and the coming White House encounter between the prime minister and the king.

Speaking before a parliamentary committee on Tuesday, Mr. Rabin cautioned that it does not mean that two countries will suddenly clear up their land and water disputes and end five decades of a technical state of war.

No, he said Wednesday, warning to a lecturer's role from a soft chair in his office, the point of the White House meeting is simply that it takes place.

"By itself it will signal in a meaningful way the kind of atmosphere that no doubt will facilitate solving the practical issues," he said.

"One has to understand that the questions cannot only be solved by computers. It's not just practical issues. The issue is much more about emotion."

PEACE: Israelis Meet Jordanians

Continued from Page 1

the beginning of a peaceful period between the two countries," he said.

When Mr. Majali was asked if such a declaration is in the offing, he replied: "If I announce it now, there is no need for a summit on Monday."

King Hussein was asked at his news conference if Jordan would delay a formal peace with Israel until there was a comprehensive peace that included such other important Arab countries as Syria.

He replied, "It is our fervent hope that at the end of this process, there will be a comprehensive peace in this region."

But he also said that Jordan had taken "a sovereign decision" to handle its international relations in ways that best serve its interests.

Mr. Christopher, who has led the Clinton administration's diplomatic drive to achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace, hailed the meeting as a major step toward resolving the animosity that has existed for so long between Israel and its Arab neighbors, exposing the region to five wars over the last four-and-a-half decades.

"The history you make by your presence is great," he told Mr. Peres and Mr. Majali. "To a troubled world, you send forth a simple message that captures our vision and strengthens our faith — that the scars of war can be healed, the divisions of memory can be overcome, peace between Arab and Jew can be achieved."

sometimes irrational. Changing attitudes, one toward another, is much more important than one kilometer of area this way or that way. It is a lesson, he added, that President Hafez Assad of Syria might learn if he wants to get back the Golan Heights from Israel.

It is tempting to contrast this White House encounter with the celebrated one in which Mr. Rabin shook Mr. Arafat's hand. Mr. Rabin was having none of it. "I don't try to compare," he said.

Still, it seems clear that for him and his nation, the meeting with King Hussein carries much less psychological baggage. After all, the prime minister acknowledged Wednesday, Mr. Arafat "symbolized barbaric terror against innocent people."

Just before that White House session, he was emotionally jumbled, confessing to an interviewer that his very viscera were in rebellion. There is no such turmoil in regard to King Hussein, a man the prime minister is known to have already met several times clandestinely.

"I will not talk about any meeting that took place or didn't," Mr. Rabin said when asked about the king. But then he added: "There's no doubt in my mind he's a great leader of his country and his people, and I see him as a partner for the effort to achieve peace between Jordan and Israel."

As for Mr. Arafat, the prime minister declined to discuss his feelings about him now that they have met several times. But the new self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho cannot succeed, he said, if Mr. Arafat does not become a responsible manager and reassure would-be foreign donors skittish about where their money is going.

Can Mr. Arafat learn? "If he will not learn it will bring an economic disaster, and we see the beginning of it in the Gaza Strip," Mr. Rabin said. Israel will not agree to expand Palestinian self-rule throughout the territories, he added, until they show they know how to "run a business in a way that it has to be run."

Whatever happens next week in Washington, the 72-year-old prime minister says he intends to take Israel further along on perhaps its most challenging voyage since its founding in 1948.

BOSNIA: Serbs Reject Peace Plan

Continued from Page 1

accepted the plan, but did not like it. The plan gives 51 percent of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

The Muslims and Croats seemed to be hoping that a Serbian "no" would label their foes as responsible for the founting of peace talks after 27 months of Europe's worst conflict since World War II.

The big powers could bring tighter sanctions on Serbia, the enforcing of weapons-exclusion zones in Bosnia and the lifting of an arms embargo on the Muslims.

"The Contact Group have realized their bluff has been called," said a diplomat close to the talks.

Analysts have predicted that an ambiguous reply by the Bosnian Serbs would gnaw away at the united front on Bosnia being presented by the five big powers.

The Contact Group was holding further meetings with both Bosnia's warring sides in Geneva, where big-power foreign ministers will gather on July 30 to announce their reaction to the responses.

If they find the Serbian reply inadequate, they may have to make good their threat of harsher military action against the Serbs.

But political analysts see little enthusiasm among the powers for getting more deeply involved in the conflict. They contend that a continuation of the status quo, with further negotiations while fighting goes on at a low level, may be preferred despite the loss of face at letting another ultimatum pass.

A Bosnian Serbian politician told Serbian radio that the Serbs were attaching three conditions to acceptance of the plan:

• A strategic corridor linking Bosnian Serbian territories to

Serbia should have no special neutral status.

• Economic sanctions on Serbia itself should be lifted as the Bosnian Serbs pulled back from territory to be returned to the Muslims and Croats.

• The Bosnian Serbs should be given a clear prospect that they will gain international recognition or be allowed to form a confederation with Serbia and Montenegro.

In a related development, a United Nations official in Geneva said that the UN airlift of relief aid to Sarajevo had been suspended after a U.S. Air Force cargo plane was hit by a round of fire on takeoff Wednesday. No casualties were reported.

(AP, Reuters)

KOREA: Cold War of Words

Continued from Page 1

sula when he met the Soviet dictator Josef Stalin in Moscow.

In March 1949, more than a year before the Korean War began, Stalin, according to the documents, told Mr. Kim to wait until he had clear military superiority. A year later, Stalin approved the idea, but urged Mr. Kim to seek cooperation from Mao Zedong in China.

A spokesman for the South Korean government said the documents were made public Wednesday because the translation from Russian into Korean had just been completed. "It happened to be today, unfortunately," he said.

But there seemed little doubt the release was timed to counter what South Korea has perceived to be too much dedication of Kim Il Sung. Indeed, in the last few days, it seems that North Korea has managed somewhat of a role reversal in the image war. The harsh dictatorship has painted itself as a beloved father, while democratic South Korea has been seen deploying thousands of

police to suppress attempts by its citizens to express condolences for the North Korean leader.

In North Korea, meanwhile, the mourning period ended Wednesday with a memorial ceremony that doubled as a coronation for Mr. Kim's son, Kim Jong Il.

Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in Kim Il Sung Square in the capital city of Pyongyang to hear the vice prime minister of the army and representatives of workers and farmers deliver eulogies to Kim Il Sung, the "Great Leader," and to pledge allegiance to "Dear Leader," as Kim Jong Il is called.

The people at the ceremony stood shoulder to shoulder at attention, barely moving during the 75-minute event. They also appeared not to be crying, a sharp contrast with scenes of people sobbing uncontrollably that were shown until Tuesday.

At noon, in a final tribute, North Koreans bowed in silence for three minutes as train and ship sirens and whistles sounded throughout the land.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Enjoys at leisure
- 5 Lucifer
- 10 Likely
- 13 "Flower Song," a.g.
- 14 Herdian
- 15 A Guthrie
- 16 Start of a quip
- 19 Part of a tick?
- 20 French holy women: Abbr.
- 21 First
- 22 Egg: oval
- 23 Supports
- 24 1973 Elton John hit
- 25 Burnt, in cooking
- 26 Environmentalism: Abbr.
- 27 Large: Prefix
- 28 "The Conqueror Worm" writer
- 29 Middle of the quip
- 30 Foreign exchange listing
- 31 Come to
- 32 O.K. Cornell figure
- 33 Unstable
- 34 Know-it-all
- 35 Highlander
- 36 Treasured violin
- 37 Repugnance
- 38 "Whiffenpoof" syllable
- 39 End of the quip
- 40 Rounda resting place
- 41 Prospero's spirit
- 42 Kind of ox
- 43 TV "clutter"
- 44 Curt
- 45 Arguments for

DOWN

- 1 Volcano
- 2 Infuriates
- 3 Material for a topi
- 4 Had a session
- 5 Kind of anguish
- 6 Cholera
- 7 Wash sales
- 8 Denier
- 9 That girl
- 10 Spinning
- 11 Argue
- 12 Lincoln's in-law
- 13 "For want of the horse was lost"
- 14 Understanding words
- 15 Black (seasonal) 1947 murder case
- 16 The people at the ceremony stood shoulder to shoulder at attention, barely moving during the 75-minute event. They also appeared not to be crying, a sharp contrast with scenes of people sobbing uncontrollably that were shown until Tuesday.
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WASH SALES

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Million Refugees

The heart constricts and the mind swirls in trying to grasp the enormity of the tragedy now gripping Rwanda. In the greatest mass flight of people in modern times, more than a million Rwandans surged within 48 hours into neighboring Zaire.

The town of Goma is now encircled by the world's largest refugee settlement, a distinction held only recently by the town of Ngara in Tanzania, where 250,000 Rwandans, most of them Hutus, fled in terror some weeks ago, fearing massacres by an advancing Tutsi-led rebel army. The human flood in Goma is four times greater. And unlike in Tanzania, few aid agencies operate in Zaire. Simply providing subsistence rations to the million Rwandans is a colossal task.

President Bill Clinton has taken the first step in sending Brian Atwood, the U.S. official in charge of humanitarian relief, to Goma. The White House has approved 80 airlift missions and \$31 million in emergency funds for food and medicine; this is in addition to \$118 million in aid already airlifted to Rwanda. But nobody has ever dealt with so many uprooted people, driven by panic across frontiers to a remote, wholly unprepared provincial city.

Nor does the cease-fire announced by the victorious Patriotic Front signal an end to Rwanda's agony.

The present fighting erupted in April when the country's president, a Hutu, was killed in a suspicious air crash. This was followed by massacres, evidently planned in advance, of minority Tutsis

and moderate Hutus by rampaging government militias. But, in a remarkable turnaround, the insurgents routed the army and now control most of the country, provoking a tidal exodus of Hutus, their panic heightened by the same fanatic broadcasters who earlier clamored for Tutsi blood.

The task of remaking a nation falls on a new provisional regime in which Hutus serve as president and prime minister. But the ousted government and its scattered armed forces may now regroup and reinvade Rwanda.

If this war is to be ended, and if refugees are to return, the French role may well be crucial. France needs to dispel suspicions that the 2,500 troops it sent to Rwanda were to prop up the Hutu-led government whose army it had trained. More than 250,000 Hutus, including soldiers responsible for mass slaughters, have sought refuge in a safe area established by French forces. The French can now demonstrate their neutrality by preventing their former allies from violating the cease-fire, and by detaining suspected war criminals who have sought asylum in the "safe" zone.

Still, even if fighting ceases and refugees return, the outlook is bleak for this small country of 8 million, of whom about 15 percent are Tutsis. Too much blood has flowed, too many Rwandans are homeless, hungry or orphaned, and too many think that everything is now permitted in a disorderly new world. This tragedy is far from over.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Key to the Nuclear Lock

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is the basic law by which the nations of the world broker and enforce nuclear restraint. It is up for renewal in 1995, and few things could do more to undermine the American interest in a safer world than to have this renewal vitiated or delayed. But something like that could yet happen, and it could be partly on the American account.

Not that the United States lacks enthusiasm for extending the treaty. But it has the chief responsibility for the particular development — a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty — that enables the nuclear have countries to look the have-nots in the eye and insist that they sign on the non-nuclear line, and that effort is not going so well.

The problem is that, among the five acknowledged nuclear powers, America and Russia have foregone testing, but China, France and Britain have not. The non-nuclear countries have some justification in saying that they cannot really be expected to abandon their nuclear option altogether when nuclear countries do not accept concrete limits on their own existing capabilities. Testing, which facilitates and symbolizes nuclear development and nuclear pride, is the key to the nuclear lock.

This is what compels Washington to the practices of China, France and

Britain. If they do not stop testing, and very soon, the United States risks weakening or even losing the powerful counterproliferation lever of a renewed, strengthened and indefinitely extended nonproliferation treaty.

That makes the lesser tactical question of how best to corral the nuclear testers a larger strategic question as well. Britain, it is felt, will finally go with the crowd, France may come to such a view but may want to leave it to its next president, after the election in 1995, to fire off a few parting shots; that could delay a treaty until 1996. China says it will stop testing but also appears to be thinking of a treaty in 1996. But in 1996, both Russia and the United States are to elect new presidents. The political clatter is troubling.

There may be a way to beat it. President Bill Clinton could commit the United States to completing negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by a date certain and early enough to complete a new nonproliferation treaty in 1995. The White House is hanging back. Its eye is on drawing in China, and it fears that setting a deadline for the test ban treaty may "snap the leader" — lose China. It takes a fine feel. For Mr. Clinton to capture the high prize of a world newly reinforced with nuclear controls, he better get it right.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

On the Moon, and Then?

When Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon 25 years ago, Americans responded ecstatically. It was not just that American astronauts had beaten Soviet cosmonauts to the moon in the Cold War's most visible symbolic struggle. Their feat implied that the same combination of heroism, determination, technical wizardry and managerial genius would soon conquer other worlds and a host of earthly ills as well.

But how fast the dream dissipated! The space agency that put astronauts on the moon later blew up the shuttle Challenger and gained a reputation for incompetence rather than omnipotence. Space budgets shriveled. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration floundered its sights.

Instead of venturing onward to Mars, astronauts now cling close to home, working only in earth orbit. It is as if, since Columbus's epic voyage to the New World had been followed by boat trips around the harbor.

The space agency's fall from grace should not be exaggerated. The mythology of the lunar achievement makes it easy to forget that three astronauts were incinerated in a fire on the launch pad and three others were almost lost in an explosion on the way to the moon. But in that race for national supremacy, losses were tolerated that today might prove crippling.

Historians in coming centuries will have to judge whether the moon landing was a "giant leap for mankind," as Mr. Armstrong proclaimed on taking his first step, or merely the most extreme

and daring example of an exploit on the order of climbing Mount Everest or reaching the poles.

As of now, it has not led to much — a few follow-up landings, a momentary reputation for America as the world's top technical power, and some genuine scientific gains in determining the moon's age, composition and likely origin. But more might have been learned at a fraction of the cost by sending an armada of automated devices.

The moon program, born of Cold War desperation, had nowhere to go after its success. Once the Soviets had been vanquished, why run another lap? In subsequent years, space operations have proved far more expensive and far less useful than enthusiasts once imagined, thus difficult to justify without an overriding political goal.

In the end it was the sheer strangeness of the experience — Man on the moon! — that caused it to endure in memory with a romance that cannot quite be blown away by hardheaded analysis. Perhaps the most memorable image to emerge from the moon program was that of astronauts bobbing around the lunar surface or planting an American flag. But a far more important image was the sight of Earth seen from afar — a radiant blue-and-white sphere, beautiful and vulnerable, shimmering against the dark background of space. The lunar landing that some thought would launch mankind on its way as a spacefaring species instead highlighted the fragility and isolation of home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Halfhearted Policies Before and After Hell on Earth

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Man has created hell on earth on the borders of Rwanda. The refugees arrive there in ever mounting numbers. They flash horrors that seem beyond human reach and comprehension onto the globe's conscience via the television screen.

Their families and possessions scattered like leaves scudding before a mighty wind of death and destruction, Rwanda's refugees daily raise the international community's threshold for human disaster. The images of their suffering have become unbearable.

Yet each day we hear more. Each day we tolerate anew the refugees' loss of humanity as they endure conditions that animals would rebel against. Each day the gap between what the world's electronically informed communities witness and feel, and what they can

reasonably do about those feelings, grows larger. And it is not just Rwanda, and not just Africa. Human flight in extremis is reshaping politics and diplomacy across the earth. Modern communications make the refugee an important new catalyst in global politics.

In the Americas, refugees from Haiti drive Bill Clinton toward risking his presidency on a military intervention in that Caribbean island. In Europe, the specter of refugees created by ethnic cleansing in the wars of ex-Yugoslavia shames a prosperous, powerful continent.

Russian politicians say their experiment in democracy is hostage to the fate of 25 million Russian expatriates living in the "near abroad," the former Soviet

republics on Russia's borders. A mass migration of these expatriates into Russia as refugees would strengthen the hand of Moscow's extreme nationalists.

Elsewhere in Asia tick the unfinished catastrophes of the Kurds and Shiites in Iraq, of continuing upheaval in Cambodia and Burma, and the threat of future refugee disasters in a China riven by economic and political pressures.

"We always thought the industrial democracies of the North would be able to deal with the upheaval and poverty of the South in a coordinated fashion," says a French diplomat who has unsuccessfully sought greater help from the United States for the problems of Rwanda, Algeria and other African countries. "But instead of a North-South model, each power has its own 'South' to deal with. And each of us is doing as poorly as the other."

The end of the Cold War turns the world's powers to the accumulated problems of their own neighborhoods. But the end of superpower conflict has also fragmented international cooperation.

The problems posed by massive refugee flights are the problems of life itself: of shelter, food, disease and protection from becoming prey. They are biblical problems, in their grand scope and direct nature, unlike the ideological or political problems familiar to governments.

These mass refugee crises are difficult for politicians and generals to handle. Regional powers want to pass off their own piece of the South to others as quickly as possible. For instance, as a price for going into Rwanda, the French want the United Nations to come in and take it off their hands.

The Clinton administration, standing two centuries of the Monroe Doctrine on its head, says it will invade Haiti only if outsiders, in the form of the United Nations, will take over responsibility

for that U.S. neighbor immediately after the U.S. assault.

The refugees shame us all. But they do not threaten different countries or different regions equally. Their flights into neighboring areas create pressures for halfway, self-centered intervention to help reduce human misery temporarily, move the problem down the agenda and off television screens. It is a kind of yuppie interventionism.

Such limited goals made sense for the French in Rwanda, where the French are not expected to do more than apply a Band-Aid to a giant crisis and move on. Rwanda is a global problem, in scale and immediacy. It requires a global response.

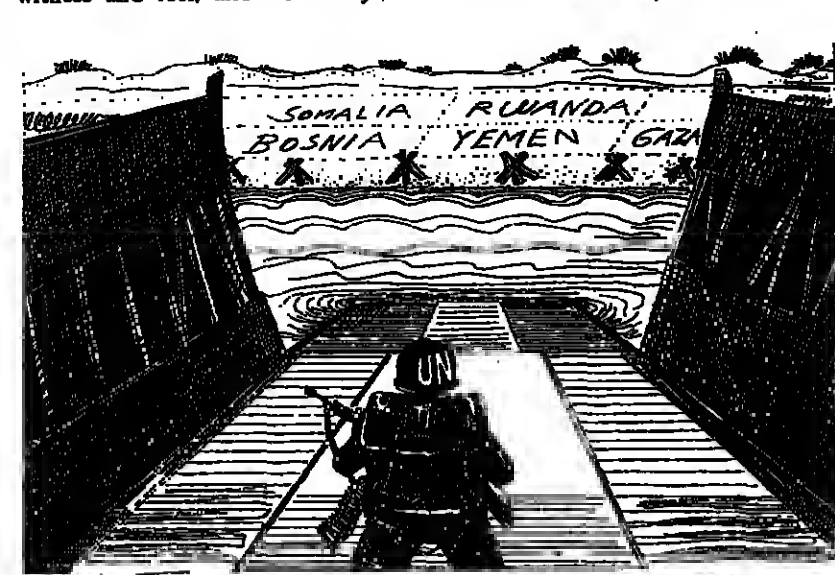
Haiti is different. It is an American problem. If America is to intervene there, it should not do so in a halfhearted way, expecting others to sweep up after Uncle Sam in his own neighborhood.

A military intervention triggered by political reactions to refugees can be treated no less seriously than a military intervention triggered by a threat to oil reserves or other vital interests. If Haiti is not a problem worth fixing with a sustained U.S. military presence, it is not a problem worth an invasion.

The world's refugees deserve sympathy, help and a chance at survival. They deserve an immediate, caring and effective response from the international community. But the world's governments, led by the only remaining superpower, need to craft new, consistent and coordinated policies to head off the disasters that create the human bells of Rwanda and Haiti.

If they do not, those governments must be ready to see these disasters through when they do occur. Otherwise, there will be five billion of the Apocalypse: War, Disease, Famine, Death and Indifference.

The Washington Post



D-DAY 1994, by RAGAN in Yemeni Gulf (Gaza), GAZA STRIP

Germany Is Welcome, as Peacekeeping Starts Coming of Age

By Ruth Wedgwood

NEW YORK — On Bastille Day, German troops marched in Paris for the first time in 50 years, celebrating the new five-nation Eurocorps. Two days before, on July 12, Germany's Constitutional Court ruled that German forces can now venture abroad in United Nations peace operations. Germany's decision may be the tonic that brings UN peacekeeping back to health.

Germany's central role in NATO and the Western European Union can bring new support to peacekeeping missions in the East and even outside Europe. The German military is forming an elite rapid reaction force of 50,000, as part of an overall force structure of 350,000 troops.

NATO foreign ministers have offered to contribute to peacekeeping efforts in Eastern Europe by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to future UN peacekeeping. Forty years of practice — common doctrine, integrated command and interoperability — allow the Atlantic alliance to serve as a backbone for successful multinational operations.

NATO's new association with East European countries in the Partnership for Peace — conceived by General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and championed by President Bill Clinton at the January NATO summit meeting in Brussels — could help solve peacekeepers' difficulties.

NATO militaries are trimming back (Belgium abolished its draft this year, and Netherlands is to do so by 1998), but Partnership for Peace forces are eager for more integration into the alliance family. They might collaborate in out-of-area peace operations under the aegis of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. The low technology of some East European forces may in fact be well adapted to peace operations in remote areas.

The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, has pointed out Germany's broad interest in regional stability, human rights and democratization. Germany's opening to the world should bring American policymakers back to their senses. The American challenge is to find a sustainable role in UN peace operations, instead of the extremes of enthusiasm and withdrawal that have marked recent years.

There is much that an engaged White House could do: use its diplomatic muscle to persuade oil-rich states and others to support UN peacekeeping with voluntary contributions; encourage regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity, to overcome their aversion to intervention and develop regional peace operations; and cultivate more effective regional security groupings.

The White House and Congress should bolster important initiatives by the Defense Department to improve the effectiveness of peace operations. The peacekeeping malaise of Congress and White House is evidently not shared by the Pentagon, which is busily figuring out how to make things work.

The U.S. Army will mount peace-operation maneuvers next month at Fort Polk in Louisiana, involving U.S., Canadian, Australian and British forces, private relief organizations and UN agency representatives. Such exercises will help untangle the intricate coordination problems of peacekeeping. There is no excuse, as one military analyst put it, for beginning each UN operation with a blank piece of paper.

The American military should also develop strategies for the use of forces to mitigate civil conflicts. The frustrations of Vietnam and Yugoslavia have led some to suppose that there is no constructive role for peace enforcers in a civil conflict. But military force can be used to deliver aid and evacuate non-combatants, protect internally displaced refugees in safe areas (fictive in the Yugoslav conflict, redeemed in practice by the French effort in Rwanda), enforce arms embargoes and (with appropriately robust rules of engagement) separate forces.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, NATO air power could have enforced a "no heavy weapons" ban throughout the country, requiring that all tanks and artillery be surrendered to UN forces. That would have helped save Sarajevo and made the embargo on weapons less one-sided.

The United States owes the United Nations a searching critique of the classical rules of peacekeeping. The Hammarskjöld model calls for the ongoing consent of the parties, avoidance of force except in the last resort, and "neutrality" between the parties, even where one party is obstructing the peacekeepers' mandate.

American commanders, and even some internal UN critics, worry that an exaggerated ethos of nonviolence in peacekeeping can be counterproductive. Standing ground early on establishes credibility and minimizes the use of force in the long run.

The United States should help the United Nations develop an intelligence and information system. Rolf Ekeus's brilliant use of American intelligence in the UN weapons commission's search for Iraqi Scud missiles and nuclear facilities should be a model for such intelligence sharing.

The United States can also help the United Nations train peacekeepers and find an adequate system of discipline when behavioral problems arise. Misconduct by peacekeepers (as in Cambodia) has been left to do-

nor countries to remedy, with no report to the Security Council or follow-up. The moral sanction of the UN flag will be weakened if these problems are ignored.

The expert U.S. capability in planning could be of service to the United Nations in designing regional force structures for peacekeeping operations. Available equipment and manpower of national militaries could be inventoried, and readiness assessed, in order to allow the UN secretary-general to assemble multinational forces more efficiently.

It has been too often assumed that only the United States has the air- and sea-lift capacity to project forces into trouble spots. One attraction of regional forces is that they can march in, or fly in, quickly. The UN Secretariat has begun an inventory effort, but it needs American support.

Germany's debut on the world stage as a peacekeeper, in an era of renewed tribal violence, is an elegant role. Germans understand the reasons for intervention when a society is spinning out of control. One hopes that the United States, too, will meet this challenge.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, where she directs the Program on International Organizations and Law, and professor of international law at Yale Law School. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Toward a Community of Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians

By Abba Eban

HERZLIYA, Israel — The pioneer of realism in the Arab perception of Israel was not President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who made peace with Israel in 1979. It was King Hussein of Jordan, who was talking amicably, but secretly, with Israeli leaders when Egyptian and Israeli forces were still exchanging bombardments and casualties.

As an ardent Arab nationalist, King Hussein would probably have preferred a Middle East without Israel, but he was quicker than any other Arab leader to understand that Israel had passed the threshold of destructibility.

As the years went by, he must have become painfully aware that nothing protected Jordan's survival more effectively than Israel's interest in preserving it. Israel made it known throughout the Middle East that an Iraqi or Syrian invasion of Jordan would probably incur Israeli intervention — a rare case of a deterrent strategy that really worked.

Now King Hussein's realism seems about to pay off. A new Middle East is in the making.

The decision of King Hussein, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and President Bill Clinton to confer in the White House on Monday is an immense boost for the peace process. Coming after the establishment of the Palestinian self-governing authority in Gaza and Jericho, it has left Israelis more sanguine about ultimate diplomatic success.

But this does not mean that the negotiations will come to a brisk conclusion. Even the Egyptian-Israeli treaty required 17 months of negotiations after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977.

Nor will the Jordanian-Israeli dialogue be free of surrounding contention. King Hussein will feel pressure from many Jordanians with strong Palestinian affiliations on the West Bank and in Gaza who wish he would take

more militant positions in support of Palestinian statehood.

But most Israelis believe that the strong leadership of King Hussein and Mr. Rabin, reinforced by Mr. Clinton, will carry the day and ultimately sweep Syria into their momentum.

King Hussein's biography is studded with disasters that seem to indicate a habit for personal miscalculation. This is only partly true. Jordan's gravest tragedies have flowed from intimidation by other Arab states.

In 1967, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt tricked King Hussein into entering the Six-Day War, in which he suffered a debacle. President Nasser claimed to have already brought Israel to its knees.

In the Gulf War, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq lured King Hussein into the appearance of being on his side. King Hussein's position was untenable. Accused in the West of acting with cynical calculation, he alienated his natural allies in America, Europe and Saudi Arabia.

Until recently, it seemed probable that Syria would force its own rejectionist policies on Jordan. But for King Hussein to have lagged behind other Arab participants in the peace process would have been reckless. Jordan never gained any advantage by sacrificing its own national interests for the mystique of Arab unity.

How could a disgruntled Syria now do serious harm to a Kingdom of Jordan protected by American support, European sympathy and an agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, without which the Jordanian-Israeli accord would not have been signed?

King Hussein's slogan today is "Jordanian interests" — which are not inferior to other interests. This is the hour for a show of Jordanian self-confidence —

and King Hussein has so far exploited it impressively.

Jordan does not regard itself as the leader of the Arab world, but it may have more to contribute to a system of regional cooperation than any other state.

The proximity of rival ports at Eilat and Aqaba, the need for sharing the Dead Sea and the Jordan-Yarmuk water systems, the large-scale potential for tourism once the barriers fall, the rapidity of land communication, the ties of the Jordan population with the self-governing Palestinian areas — all point to a particular intimacy of relations among Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians.

As King Hussein looks out across the Jordan, either from the eastern bank or from Aqaba, he may well be impressed by the spectacle of a dynamic Israeli society. His own kingdom has prospered, too. Israelis who have crossed over to Jordan speak respectfully of well-tended landscapes, a developed university and hospital network and a tradition of civility in the working of institutions.

The causes that brought the lengthy Israel-Jordanian talks to a deadlock since 1967 are not obscure. Israeli governments, haunted by Arab threats, felt it necessary to claim boundary changes beyond anything that Jordan could accept. But King Hussein's difficulties were not only territorial. His central concern was whether as the head of a small country he could audaciously take responsibility for leading the vast Arab world to peace with Israel. Was it not the duty of Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad and the holy cities of Islam to carry that burden?

This situation no longer prevails. All of Israel's neighbors are now negotiating in detail with it beyond the vague for-

malities of the largely ceremonial Madrid conference. And King Hussein has skillfully passed the Palestinian issues to Palestinian leaders.

He must feel satisfied with that decision, since it relieved him of potential responsibility for the chaos in Gaza that has tormented Yasser Arafat, especially the rioting on Sunday that led Israel to seal off Gaza.

Unlike its predecessors, the current Israeli government is not killing the idea of peace by trying to rule permanently over nearly 2 million Palestinians without offering them equal citizenship or the chance to establish a separate jurisdiction. Israel is also making cordial contacts with Arab states in North Africa and the Gulf area. Jordan would not be a lonely adventurer in establishing relations with Israel.

When the time comes for the determination of permanent boundaries, which ought to be much less than three years away, the three peoples — Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians — will probably move toward a community relationship, combining independence for each with close economic cooperation. The European Union is a relevant example.

The ultimate guarantee for peace lies in the creation of common regional interests with such entanglement of reciprocal advantage and such mutual human accessibility as to make future wars inconceivable.

The writer, a former foreign minister of Israel, is preparing a book on diplomacy after the Cold War. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Korean Conflict

PARIS — Matters in Korea are getting from bad to worse, and the latest despatches published by the HERALD give fuller news of the fighting near Seoul. Hostilities have broken out, and Japan is at last at war with Korea. But it would be greatly to misunderstand the politics of the far East if we were to suppose that Korea stands alone; behind China is England. It is this that lends gravity to what is going on at Seoul.

1944: Hitler Unharmed

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Adolf Hitler declared on the German radio soon after midnight this morning (July 21) that a group of German army officers, preparing Germany for defeat as in 1918, had attempted to assassinate him but that he had survived the attempt "unharmed and well." Hitler took to the air to reassure the German public, after it had been announced that he was slightly burned and bruised in the explosion of a bomb while many of his highest advisers were gathered around him. Thirteen members of Hitler's personal military staff were injured, one fatally.

1919: French Welcome

VERDUN — In the devastated regions of France, preparations are being made everywhere to receive tourists. The existing spirit impresses one with the fact that the inhabitants are so delighted to return to their homes, though nothing more than ruins, that they

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OPINION

The Fate of These Resisters Proved a Tragedy for All

By Thomas Fleming

NEW YORK — Fifty years ago this past Wednesday, Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg, chief of staff of the 600,000-man army that guarded Germany's home front, joined Adolf Hitler and his military advisers for a conference in the Führer's headquarters, Wolf's Lair, in East Prussia. The colonel placed his briefcase beneath the table a few feet from Hitler and left the meeting to take a prearranged telephone call from an aide. Moments later the briefcase exploded, killing two members of Hitler's staff and badly wounding half a dozen others. But Hitler, the seat blown out of his trousers, his coat ripped up the back, both eardrums ruptured, survived.

1944 GERMANY 1994

By the end of the day, an impromptu firing squad had executed Colonel von Stauffenberg as Hitler launched a roundup that wiped out virtually every member of a group whose existence the British and Americans had repeatedly ignored, dismissed or denied.

It has now become apparent that the fate of the German resistance was a tragedy not only for Germany but for Europe and America. A negotiated peace with anti-Nazi Germans in early or even mid-1944 probably would have saved the lives of 2 million soldiers—and 3 million Jews. East Germany and perhaps much of Eastern Europe would have been spared 50 years of incarceration under Soviet communism.

The resistance included leading politicians and diplomats. They were protected, nurtured and in some ways led by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Abwehr, the military intelligence branch of the German high command.

For three years, they sent agent after agent to various points on the borders of Hitler's Reich—Lisbon, Stockholm, Bern, Madrid—vainly seeking negotiations with the United States and Britain.

As early as 1940, an aide to Admiral Canaris leaked the plans of Hitler's invasion of the Lowlands and France to the Dutch, who passed it to the English, who dismissed it as a ruse until they realized, too late, that it was authentic.

Thereafter, Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, head of British intelligence, remained in shadowy contact with Admiral Canaris. But his ability to negotiate was crippled by the Foreign Office.

Then came Franklin D. Roosevelt's declaration of a policy of unconditional surrender at Casablanca in January 1943. Whatever the tactical considerations, unconditional surrender was a propaganda windfall for the Nazis. It played directly into the Goebbels line that Germany's back was to the wall and that defeat would mean Germany's destruction.

Among those who at various times questioned the wisdom of unconditional surrender were General George Marshall, General Dwight Eisenhower and Winston Churchill.

At Casablanca, "Roosevelt claimed that the phrase unconditional surrender had just 'popped into my head.' But we now know that it was recommended by a State Department policy committee that Roosevelt had appointed in the spring of 1942.

Robert Sherwood, a confidant of Roosevelt's top aide, Harry Hopkins, concluded that the idea was "very deeply deliberated... a true statement of Roosevelt's policy."

Roosevelt was motivated, it seems by his experience in World War I, in which Woodrow Wilson had offered the Germans terms that they accepted as a basis for a negotiated peace. President Wilson's chief critic, Theodore Roosevelt, insisted that unconditional surrender was a better policy. The revived German war machine that emerged in the 1930s, claiming that the army had not been defeated but had been "stabbed in the back" by German civilians, seemed to prove to Franklin that cousin Theodore had been right.

But FDR was wrong in trying to apply the lessons of history. It would have been far harder for any German to talk about a stab in the back after the catastrophic defeat at Stalingrad and the successful Allied landings in Normandy. By July 1944, it was apparent that Hitler had lost the war.

There was another element in Roosevelt's motivation. He simply did not believe that there was such a thing as a good German.

His conversations with advisers were studded with sweeping condemnations of an entire people. It is reasonable to suppose that if Roosevelt and Churchill had made even a gesture of moderation or support for the resistance after the July 20 bomb blast, the generals in command of the German armies in France would have agreed to a unilateral surrender, in spite of Hitler's survival. But Roosevelt said nothing, and Churchill dismissed the bomb as "a disturbance in the German war machine."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Vatican and Women

Regarding "Vatican Begins Birth-Control Battle" (July 8):

The Vatican, in the person of Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, has added yet another strange idea to its long history of mistakes. "Biological colonialism" is the promoting of family planning and the possibility of legal abortion if wanted by the people concerned. According to the Vatican, it is bad because it actually means "political domination" in the form of the inhibition of procreation.

The Vatican mistakes free choice in this matter with coercing someone to do something. This mistake is no surprise to anyone observing the history of ideas from the Vatican. These ideas meant real domination over people for centuries and brought enormous suffering and misery.

EDZARD BRONS, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

I find regrettable Garry Will's approach on the issue of women's ordination ("The Pope Didn't Take It Far Enough," Opinion, June 10), a question that requires serious theological and anthropological discussion, rather than a trivial mocking

of the Pope. On the same day, the Tribune reported the killing of three bishops and several priests in Rwanda. Priesthood would seem to be somewhat more demanding than Mr. Will implies.

ALFREDO MENDIZ, Rome.

Regarding "Forget the Idea of Women Priests, Pope Tells Catholics" (May 31):

There will, one day, be women priests, and one day priests will be free to marry. These changes will come when Roman Catholics are willing to let the Pope know how they feel by supporting their parishies only, and not the whims of Rome.

JUNE RADICCHI-MOREAU, Paris.

Little is likely to change regarding the Roman Catholic attitude on ordaining women, though the Anglican Church has now decided to ordain women. The Pope is in good company in this matter, however: Orthodox Judaism and Islam do not admit women to their priesthoods.

SIGMUND STERNBERG, International Council of Christians and Jews, London.

Turning Man's Best Friend Into a Moronic Show Dog

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — "Alas, not many British dukes are bred as closely as their poorest shepherd's dogs. Even fewer dukes are bred for accomplishment." So wrote Donald McCaig in "Eminent Dogs. Dangerous Men."

The dumbing of America has gone far enough. Yes, we Americans have grown used to falling scores in the

humans. Inbreeding in the pursuit of man-made standards of beauty has reduced other breeds to ruin.

In the 1950s, writes Mark Derr in the Atlantic Monthly, show people turned the German shepherd into a weak-hipped animal with a foul temper and bizarre downward-sloping hindquarters. The cocker spaniel lost its ability to hunt. The bulldog and the Boston terrier have been given such exaggerated heads that the females regularly need Caesarean sections to give birth.

As for the American Kennel Club's Irish setters, says the veterinarian Michael W. Fox, "they're so dumb they get lost on the end of their leash."

The genetics behind such sad stories is straightforward.

"In genetics, selection for one trait usually comes at the expense of another," explains Jasper Rine, professor of genetics and former director of the Human Genome Center at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories. "The notion that one could achieve a standard conformation for Border collies and maintain their working qualities is simply foolish."

Which is why the Border collie people are prepared to sue to keep the American Kennel Club's snout from under their tent.

Why should anyone else care? Well, a society that grieves for the accidental demise of the snail darter and the spotted owl, which not one in a million Americans has ever seen, should not easily acquiesce in the deliberate destruction of a unique breed of animals whose fate is so intimately entwined with man's.

"Border collies: Are they truly smarter than a chimpanzee?" asks Baxter Black. "Can they change course in midair, drag Nell from the tracks and locate missing microfiche? Yes, I believe they can. They are the best of the best."

And for those who find such fascination with dogs self-indulgent sentimentalism, who care as little for the Border collie as they do for the snail darter, consider this: In a world of rising crime and falling standards, of broken cities and failing schools, the Border collie is one of the few things that works. Must we ruin this, too? Reduce it to impotency in the name of pretentiousness?

In the short interval of calm between America's latest capitulation to North Korea and its invasion of Haiti, it is worth pondering this small but telling domestic folly. Face it, America's kids may have their problems in the classroom, but we can still produce a thinking dog. For now.

Washington Post Writers Group.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

John Maddox, the editor of Nature, has just finished Michael Crichton's "Disclosure." "Jurassic Park" was obviously technical in its background, as indeed is "Disclosure," which is all about virtual reality. Frankly, I found it quite absorbing. It's written like a film script. The plot was great." (Barry James, 1HT)



of her book: "The phone was tapped from the minute I could talk on it, and the FBI had been at the door since I was tall enough to turn the knob. Our name was unique and unmistakable, therefore everybody knew. And even in white Anglo-Saxon Protestant America, wherever we went we were just about the only white Protestants, and atheists to boot."

Her reaction, understandably enough, was to plunge into the mainstream. She modeled her oversized pale self on a zippy dark-haired neighbor whose mission in life was to be popular and superficial. The result was her attention of Dan King, a Jewish boy attending West Point whose mother feared her son's

career would be jeopardized by Belfrage's background.

The strain on Belfrage was barely tolerable. "My mind feels like a zoo, full of savage animals clawing and shrieking to get at one another," she writes. "They will eat each other up unless I keep on mending fences. But between Dan and my father, I am the fence. Whenever I am with one of them, I am ashamed of the other." And despite preserving her virginity in obedience to the rule of the day that nice girls didn't do it, she still ended up getting pregnant by Dan. ("No penetration, as they put it later, one in a million, but there you are: You're pregnant.")

Yet despite all her blundering, the ugly duckling grew up to be a swan. And in "Un-American Activities," she looks back on it all with caustic amusement and a pitch-perfect ear for the clichés that defined the all-American girl she was striving to become.

Paradoxically, her testy depiction of her mother, Molly Castle, the writer and magazine editor, makes you end up feeling sympathetic toward the woman, while the affectionate portrait of her father, Cedric

Belfrage, the founding co-editor of the leftist National Guardian, leaves you feeling highly skeptical of the man.

In her epilogue, which recounts what became of everyone after she grew up, she appears at first to have gone her father's radical way.

But after moving to London, raising two children of her own, publishing four books and giving up on her marriage to the writer Bernard Penner because "in our moments I think of marriage as an institution between cannibals in which the woman is the meal," she encounters Dan King once again.

He is a two-star general now, working on the Strategic Defense Initiative, President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" project. "A remote-control death machine," as Belfrage puts it: "The guy in charge of Armageddon." Yet the old flame still burns in her. "I thought: Oh, no. After all this time, all these layers and accretions of what passed for civilization and sophistication and sense, there she sits, alive and bubbling away inside the person I thought I was: this despicable tiny-minded conformist of the '50s, a regular Girl Scout cookie (who knows, still desperate for the ranch house in suburbia, split-level two-car garage, rotating sprinkler), impressed out of her mind by some tough-guy Rockeman."

In "Un-American Activities," Sally Belfrage, who died of brain cancer in March at the age of 57, has left behind a funny-sad chronicle about the impossible contradictions of being human.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES: A Memoir of the '50s

By Sally Belfrage. 263 pages. \$22.50. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN "Un-American Activities: A Memoir of the '50s," Sally Belfrage describes with verve, grace and remarkable wit what it was like to live through an unusually perilous adolescence.

Her parents had descended from the British upper class by way of Hollywood, where the author was born in 1937. Their eventual crash landing in New York City left Belfrage the ultimate misfit as she entered her teen years in 1950.

A Britisher in America, a poor girl in middle-class Spuyten Duyvil in the Bronx, a WASP in the mostly Jewish Bronx, High School of Science, a child of a troubled marriage and, most distressingly to her, an un-American at the height of the McCarthy era by virtue of her parents' three-month membership in the Communist Party and her father's continuing espousal of leftist causes, Belfrage lived in dread of not one but two D-words: divorce and deportation.

As she writes in the prologue

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South found himself in a most improbable contract of five clubs.

West chose a passive diamond. South viewed the dummy and saw hope. He won with the ace, and led the club queen. This won the trick, and he followed by leading the nine to dummy's ace, collecting the jack. The club ten now drove out the king, and East and South each discarded a heart.

West played a second diamond, and South took the jack with the king, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. The position was now this:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9782	♠ 10873	♠ 10873	♠ 10873
♥ 984	♥ 984	♥ 984	♥ 984
♦ 10862	♦ 10862	♦ 10862	♦ 10862
♣ 10862	♣ 10862	♣ 10862	♣ 10862

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♣ Pass 1NT Pass 2♣ Pass 3♣ Pass 4♣ Pass 5♣ Pass 6♣ Pass 7♣ Pass 8♣ Pass 9♣ Pass 10♣ Pass 11♣ Pass 12♣ Pass 13♣ Pass 14♣ Pass 15♣ Pass 16♣ Pass 17♣ Pass 18♣ Pass 19♣ Pass 20♣ Pass 21♣ Pass 22♣ Pass 23♣ Pass 24♣ Pass 25♣ Pass 26♣ Pass 27♣ Pass 28♣ Pass 29♣ Pass 30♣ Pass 31♣ Pass 32♣ Pass 33♣ Pass 34♣ Pass 35♣ Pass 36♣ Pass 37♣ Pass 38♣ Pass 39♣ Pass 40♣ Pass 41♣ Pass 42♣ Pass 43♣ Pass 44♣ Pass 45♣ Pass 46♣ Pass 47♣ Pass 48♣ Pass 49♣ Pass 50♣ Pass 51♣ Pass 52♣ Pass 53♣ Pass 54♣ Pass 55♣ Pass 56♣ Pass 57♣ Pass 58♣ Pass 59♣ Pass 60♣ Pass 61♣ Pass 62♣ Pass 63♣ Pass 64♣ Pass 65♣ Pass 66♣ Pass 67♣ Pass 68♣ Pass 69♣ Pass 70♣ Pass 71♣ Pass 72♣ Pass 73♣ Pass 74♣ Pass 75♣ Pass 76♣ Pass 77♣ Pass 78♣ Pass 79♣ Pass 80♣ Pass 81♣ Pass 82♣ Pass 83♣ Pass 84♣ Pass 85♣ Pass 86♣ Pass 87♣ Pass 88♣ Pass 89♣ Pass 90♣ Pass 91♣ Pass 92♣ Pass 93♣ Pass 94♣ Pass 95♣ Pass 96♣ Pass 97♣ Pass 98♣ Pass 99♣ Pass 100♣ Pass 101♣ Pass 102♣ Pass 103♣ Pass 104♣ Pass 105♣ Pass 106♣ Pass 107♣ 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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Study Casts Doubt on Backache Treatments

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A study in which the spines of people without back pain were examined is casting serious doubt on the methods used to diagnose and treat people whose backs ache.

The study, led by Dr. Michael N. Brant-Zawadzki, a radiologist at Hoag Memorial Hospital in Newport Beach, California, used magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, a popular and sensitive imaging method, to examine the spines of 98 men and women who had no back pain. The researchers found that nearly two-thirds of them had spinal abnormalities, including bulging or protruding disks, herniated disks and degenerated disks. A third had more than one abnormal disk.

The investigators concluded that in many cases it may be sheer coincidence — not cause and effect — when a person with back pain is found to have an abnormal disk. Nevertheless, experts

say, the use of MRI scans often leads to unnecessary surgery.

The study is being published Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine, accompanied by an editorial by Dr. Richard Deyo, a specialist in internal medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle.

"I hope this study is very influential," said Dr. Deyo, whose research focuses on the outcome of treatment for back pain. Many doctors routinely use MRIs to diagnose back pain, he said. Misuse of the results "is a bigger problem than physicians or patients realize," he said, adding, "The opportunity to be misled is substantial."

Dr. Robert Boyd, an orthopedic surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, said researchers do not understand why most people with back pain are having symptoms of abnormalities.

The study follows others that showed that no matter what methods doctors used to diagnose disk problems, there seemed to be no correlation between back abnormalities and back pain. X-

rays, CT scans and, in some other studies, MRI scans all showed disk abnormalities in a large percentage of people with no back pain.

"Most back pain is never explained," Dr. Boyd said. He added that most back pain also goes away by itself. "If you take 100 people with back pain and look at them again three months later, 96 of them will be better," he said. "Anything you do to treat them in those three months will be given credit for healing. Treating begins to believe that what they are doing is the reason for the improvement. And patients believe it, too."

Back pain is second only to the common cold as a reason that Americans visit their doctors, Dr. Brant-Zawadzki said. As many as 80 percent of Americans complain of aching backs at some time in their lives, and nearly a third have back pain at any given moment.

The annual cost of medical care for people with back pain is more than \$8 billion, he said.

Since MRI scans cost about \$1,000 each, their overuse and misuse wastes health care dollars, medical researchers

said. "Too often, people try to use the MRI to make a diagnosis," said Dr. John Frymoyer, director of the McClure Musculoskeletal Research Center at the University of Vermont. "It misleads you often enough that you perform unnecessary surgery, and the results are not very good."

Moreover, he said, Americans have almost 10 times more spinal disk operations than people in other Western countries. Perhaps not coincidentally, there also are far more neurosurgeons and orthopedic surgeons in the United States, and many times more MRI machines.

In all the years that doctors have been operating on people with back pain, there has been only one randomized controlled clinical trial comparing surgery to conservative treatment like bed rest and exercises, and that was done 20 years ago in Norway.

The study included patients with ruptured disks, Dr. Boyd said. Four years after the study began, the patients who had had surgery were no different from those who were treated without it. About 80 percent of both groups were better.

NASA Lifts Off to Future With Ex-Foe

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having achieved a host of spectacular feats in its 35 years of existence, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has now embarked on a goal so bold, risky and surprising that the venture at times seems to unnerve the most daring of its visionaries.

The agency is merging many of its leading activities with those of the Russian space program, its pre-eminent foe and rival during the decades of the Cold War.

The East-West partnership involves much more than building an orbital outpost for astronauts, which is to be assembled piecemeal in space between 1997 and 2002. The two sides are also cooperating in manned space flights, aeronautics research and Earth monitoring, and are talking about joining forces to fire robotic probes toward such distant and mysterious worlds as Pluto.

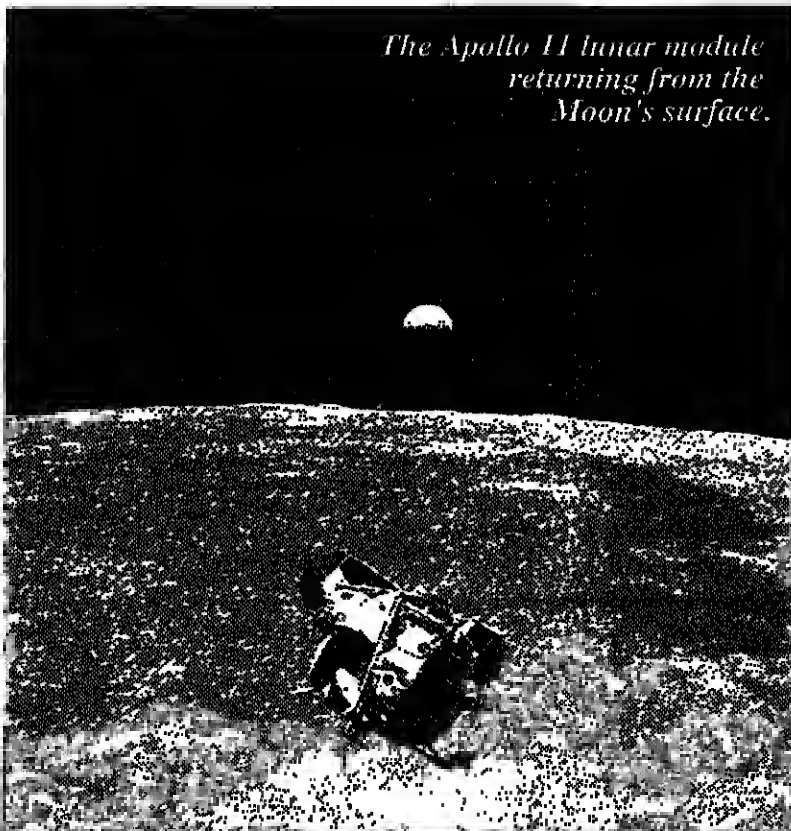
"We're merging our programs even more," Daniel S. Goldin, NASA's administrator, said recently. "Given the tight budgets, it would be very wasteful to duplicate efforts. So we're trying to bring them together."

Mr. Goldin conceded: "Yes, there's risk and, yes, we may have a few failures. But in the long run, it's the right thing to do. Prudent interaction will strengthen the science programs of both countries. We're at a turning point."

Cooperation with the Russians in space is an important foreign policy initiative of the Clinton administration. It is intended to symbolize a new era of East-West cooperation and to engage Moscow in constructive space work in return for ending practices that upset Washington, like exporting advanced rocket gear to developing countries.

"The space program has always been about the relationship between Washington and Moscow," said John E. Pike, director of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington. "Clinton's just reversed the spin that Kennedy put on it."

From its earliest days, the space agency was dedicated to one main job: fighting Moscow symbolically in the space race and showing the world that the United States was the planet's



The Apollo 11 lunar module returning from the Moon's surface.

technological leader. On the heels of Moscow's triumphs in lifting big rockets and satellites, the message was to be that capitalism, not communism, was the best way to conquer space, lift the human spirit and generate a flood of material benefits.

In May 1961, NASA's administrator, James E. Webb, and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara joined forces to send a memorandum to President John F. Kennedy, warning that "lunar and planetary exploration" were increasingly important weapons in the battle along the fluid front of the Cold War. Two weeks later, President Kennedy began the Apollo program, which culminated 25 years ago, in July 1969, with the landing of two Americans on the moon.

Russia threw its most technology into the race, but failed to get its enormous moon rockets into space. Four of them exploded on the launching pad or in flight.

After the American triumph of landing men on another world, the

space program still had ambition but lacked focus. The agency was given no overarching goal by the White House and soon settled into a broad technological rivalry with the Soviet Union. Its approach tended to be revolutionary, while that of the Russians was evolutionary. NASA shot planetary probes past Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, even as the Soviets had trouble sending spacecraft to such nearby worlds as Mars.

Closer to Earth, the United States used its technological edge to embark on the world's first winged, reusable spacecraft, known as the shuttle. It devised extraordinarily high-powered engines for the craft that, though temperamental, were wonders of miniaturization. In contrast, the Russians were forced to rely on big, bulky engines and rockets that were thrown away after each use.

In 1984, the agency got permission from the Reagan administration to push ahead into the one sphere where the Russians were unquestioned lead-

ers: the building of space stations in Earth orbit. The U.S. outpost was to be bigger, better and more expensive. By 1990, plans called for the station to measure 508 feet (155 meters) in length. Costs over its 30-year lifetime were estimated at up to \$120 billion.

"NASA's argument of choice was always heroic exploration — the great mission on which the future of humankind would depend," Alex Roland, a former NASA historian who now teaches history at Duke University, said in an interview. "But it never hesitated to invoke the Russians when it served its purposes."

By the early 1990s, with the Cold War over, battling the Russians was no longer relevant and the agency seemed to lack the will to probe the unknown for its own sake. NASA seemed adrift. Shuttle launches were repeatedly delayed by mechanical snags. Satellites mysteriously failed in orbit. Space probes broke down on the way to Jupiter and Mars.

In March 1992, President George Bush appointed a new NASA administrator, Mr. Goldin, who pledged an era in which the agency's endeavors would be "smaller, cheaper, faster, better," ending a trend to bigness and complexity that had marked NASA's rivalry with Moscow.

The Clinton administration married this cost-cutting goal with a broad initiative to join the Russians in cooperative space projects. Last year, it reached a plan to have the Russians become partners in the space station project, which was aimed at design studies after expenditures of more than \$10 billion.

The White House said the East-West outpace, in addition to rewarding Russia for good behavior and helping stabilize the Russian economy, would do more, cost less and be in orbit faster than it would if the United States did the project exclusively with its Western partners, Europe, Japan and Canada.

Another area of accord is Earth-resources monitoring. Analysts say such collaborations are likely to expand to satellites and environmental monitoring in general.

Perhaps the most visionary aspect of the alliance centers on joint missions to send robotic probes to such places as Pluto, the outermost and most mysterious of the planets, the only one never visited by a spacecraft.

Motion Sickness: Bane of Many Travelers

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Those who feel queasy at the mere thought of a long car ride, an airplane trip in bad weather or a sail on a rolling sea may take small comfort in the fact that they are hardly alone.

Fully 90 percent of people are susceptible to motion sickness to varying degrees, and, going back in history, they have had some illustrious company in their misery.

Lawrence of Arabia, for example, had difficulty keeping down lunch while riding on his camel in the campaign against the Turks. Charles Darwin is said to have "discovered" evolution after insisting that he be let off the Beagle to quell his seasickness. Cicero, Julius Caesar, Winston Churchill and Lord Nelson were also plagued by motion sickness.

About half the men and women who have traveled in space have suffered from zero-gravity motion sickness. Dogs

are as susceptible to the affliction as their owners, and even fish can get seasick when being transported in a tank on a boat traveling over a rough sea.

The affliction is believed to be caused by the brain getting disparate, and therefore confusing, messages from the inner ear, which bounces the mechanism for balance, and from the eyes and pressure receptors on other body parts.

The inner ear contains three fluid-filled tubes called the semicircular canals; as the fluid within them shifts, it lets the brain know how our bodies are moving in space: up, down, forward, backward, sideways or turning.

Also in the inner ear are calcium crystals called otoliths that respond to the tug of gravity, telling the brain whether the head is erect, tilted or upside down. The eyes also monitor directions in motion and the orientation of the body in space, as do the joints and pressure receptors on the skin.

Let's say you are trying to read while riding in the back seat of a car. Your

inner ear tells the brain that your body is moving forward and perhaps also bouncing up and down a bit or swaying from side to side.

But your eyes, fixed on a printed page that is moving at the same rate you are, and your legs and buttocks, which are stationary, are not registering this movement. The conflicting messages delivered to the nausea center in the brain are considered the cause of carsickness.

Age, ethnic background, hormonal influences and psychological factors help determine who gets motion sickness and when it strikes. Infants rarely become carsick, but children between the ages of 2 and 12 often do, with girls being more susceptible than boys. Susceptibility diminishes with age; the problem is least common among people over 50. The same thing is true of dogs: puppies are often carsick, but adult dogs rarely are.

The problem usually starts with the skin becoming pale. Next comes yawning, restlessness and a cold sweat, perhaps followed by drowsiness, a feeling

of malaise, a slightly upset stomach, and excess salivation. The final stage is nausea and vomiting.

Motion sickness advice ranges from the anecdotal to the scientifically proven. Some people swear to the effectiveness of stuffing cotton in both ears. Two over-the-counter nonmedicinal remedies have won an increasing number of converts: powdered ginger root and acupressure wrist bands.

Various medications remain popular, from over-the-counter antihistamines, like Dramamine, Bonine and Marezine, to the prescription skin patch, Transderm Scop, which is worn behind the ear and releases scopolamine slowly.

Common sense measures are often the most helpful. Avoid reading while in or on a moving vehicle. Place yourself where there is the least motion: the front seat of a car, in the center of the deck of a ship, over the wing of an airplane.

Look ahead at distant objects or the horizon, or at the road ahead if you are driving, or close your eyes.



Valentino's camouflage ball skirt and military shirt.

A New Take on Glamour
Valentino Tries a Little Camouflage With EleganceBy Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Glamour in all its guises, down to traditional high heels, feathers and furs, is emerging as the one unifying theme of the fall/winter couture collection. It is a season for the uptight cocktail hat, polished make-up, red lips and all those star qualities that went offstage during the downtown grunge era.

Maybe a new take on glamour is hardest for those who have always believed in it. For Valentino did his worst to conceal the fact that he had a pretty nice collection, what with dead leaves scattered on the runway and models striding out in military berets and camouflage-patterned boots (not to mention ball gowns).

What was it all about? A chance to make peace, not war, claimed the designer who does not usually go in for such strange tricks. Fake fur trimmings also seemed to have found an unlikely advocate in the luxury-loving Valentino. Joan Collins, sitting like an icon of Hollywood glamour in the front row, looked as bemused as everybody else to see furry hats with upstanding ears that might have been inspired by the movie "Wolf" or Little Red Riding Hood.

Yet it was really only the accessories that were lost in the unenchanted forest that made a fall-foliage backdrop for the runway.

Once the opening military numbers had marched offstage, the season's look emerged from the undergrowth. Flared jackets over A-line skirts or dresses made a pretty and forgiving shape. They came mostly in fluffy mohair, which was also used for coats.

The daywear went with over-the-knee velvet boots like hold-up hose or lace knee socks, a mistaken attempt to make hip hosiery as haute couture. But the sylvan theme brought delicate leaf embroidery — just one example of how subtly Valentino can use decoration with the work of his light-handed Roman atelier.

At night, Valentino served up soufflé-light glamour, once he had got rid of a camouflage ball skirt worn with a four-pocket military shirt (and this for women who carry their platinum credit cards in one minuscule purse). Ravishing evening dresses made the fancy effects — the jet bugle bead embroidery or lattice weaves in satin — look oh-so-simple, as couture should.

This was an intriguing moment to see a vintage Saint Laurent collection, for his glory days in the 1970s have become a reference point for a slew of young designers trying to redefine glamour for the 1990s.

"I have been told that they are doing it and I

feel a sense of gratitude," said Saint Laurent backstage as he was overwhelmed with compliments on his collection.

Saint Laurent now sees glamour in a different way — as the perfection of a Suzie Wong cheongsam dress shadowing the body — one of many designs on the Chinese theme. He finds it in the dazzling Abraham brocades, making them seem better suited for a grand coat or a shorter mandarin jacket. The most sensational outfit was a coat with a pattern of climbing mauve wisteria over the softest chiffon dress patterned with roses.

Saint Laurent's color sense remains magical, and if most of the opening colors were quiet, like navy shadowing black, there were bravura mixes at night including cloisonné blue lined with pink for a side-slit tunic over narrow pants. Saint Laurent called the Chinese theme "part of my dreams."

But Saint Laurent is unable, from his vantage point, to see his 1970s past as a spring board for fashion's future. In fact, the bones of a more familiar line — those infamous stiff shoulders — were still there. But the tailoring was softened and rejuvenated with short hemlines and Pierrot collars. Velvet and fur gave a distinguished sense of luxury to the masterful technique.

The soundtrack told the story at Guy Laroche, where designer Michel Klein used conversations from Fellini and Buñuel movies to give a quirky take on the Dolce Vita years.

"I wanted to give people a desire for clothes again and to want to give parties for them," said Klein, who went off in all directions at night with Cagney, Foxes, metal crinoline and feather-lined coats.

But for day the clothes had a sporty charm and challenged all those fixed couture ideas that glamour has to be about high heels and upswEEP chignons. The show opened in a burst of color, a contrast to Klein's first sober collection for Laroche last season. Splashes of bright lacquer yellow and pagoda-shaped jackets (worn with the slim pants) gave a touch of chinoiserie.

The tidy tailored silhouette, with small feathered helmet-hats, had a polish and sophistication. If Klein can develop his expanding couture vocabulary, he may bring some youthful energy to haute couture.

Kyoto is older, far older than couture. And Hane Mori celebrated the 1,200 birthday of the Japanese city with a poetic homage. Kimono coats with a Western sophistication were decorated with the traditional landscapes of mountain peaks, bamboo forests and flowers. An extra detail was added to one of those work of art creations. Above the paysage fluttered an embroidered butterfly — Mori's fashion signature.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO

SECRET

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MARKET DIARY

Rate-Rise Fears Send Stocks Lower

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices followed bond prices lower on Wednesday after Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, suggested that more interest-rate increases might be needed to hold off inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 21.04 points lower,

U.S. Stocks

at 3,727.27. Declining stocks outnumbered advancing stocks 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 269.6 million.

Government bonds finished down sharply, with the benchmark U.S. 30-year Treasury bond priced at 84 27/32, up 27/32, for a yield of 7.54 percent, up from 7.46 percent on Tuesday.

"The market believes that Greenspan is sending a signal that the Fed may raise short-term interest rates either at its Aug. 16 meeting or before," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp.

The central bank has raised short-term interest rates four times since February to dampen inflationary pressure. Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Greenspan had opened the door to the possibility of higher

rates, "but I don't think he's done anything more than that." Cyclical shares — those sensitive to swings in the economy — led the decline. Caterpillar fell 1 1/4 to 107 1/4. Aluminum Co. of America sank 1 1/4 to 80 1/4 and Boeing slumped 3/4 to 46.

Stock and bond prices were generally higher in the past week as economic figures have suggested that inflation was less of a threat. A slower economy and lower inflation would make it less likely that the Fed would raise short-term interest rates.

High-technology shares also took a beating, even though the companies reported upbeat second-quarter earnings. Analysts said Wall Street sensed a peak in the growth rate of technology earnings and that the results may start to slow in the coming quarters.

Sybase shares plunged 9 1/4 to 39 1/4 after the company reported that revenue growth from its core database software was slowing.

Lotus Development shares dipped 1 1/4 to 31 1/4. Oracle Systems fell 1 1/4 to 37 1/4. But IBM posted a gain of 1/4 to 56 1/4. Shares in Bell Atlantic gained 1/4 to 56 1/4, supported by higher-than-expected earnings.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

DOLLAR: Comments Don't Help

Continued from Page 11

iterated fears that people have in the back of their minds."

The most common fear, she said, was that the Fed had not adequately addressed the risk

of higher inflation in the United States. Under such circumstances, investors could remain reluctant to buy dollar-denominated assets.

But many analysts concluded

Copper Prices Surge On Demand Outlook

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Copper prices surged to a two-year high on Wednesday on ideas strong in industrial demand will reduce already depleted warehouse stocks, analysts said.

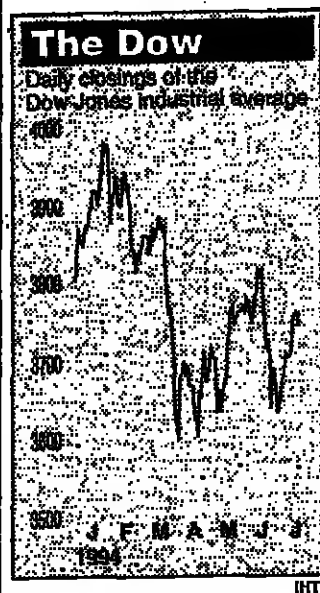
U.S. investors "aggressively" bought copper, analyst said, bidding up prices for three-month delivery by \$44, to \$2,534, a level last seen in July 1992.

that Mr. Greenspan had signalled a willingness on the part of the Fed to rein in any lingering fears of inflation.

"We are still dealing with a very asymmetrical policy," said Neil Ross, chief economist at CS First Boston. "The federal funds rate can stay where it is or go up, but you still can't come up with an inflation scenario."

Given Mr. Greenspan's warning about inflation, many traders said they expected the Fed to raise interest rates again soon. The central bank's policy-making Open Market Committee next meets on Aug. 16, although the Fed could act before then. The Fed has raised interest rates four times this year, pushing the federal funds rate on overnight bank loans to 4.25 percent from 3 percent.

The prospects for higher rates failed to lift the dollar in part because the previous rate increases did not drive the currency higher, Mr. Ross said. Instead, this year's increases hammered the stock and bond market, driving the U.S. currency lower.



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+1/4
Sybase	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	-9 1/4
Lotus	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
Alcatel	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4
Boeing	46	46	46	-3/4
Caterpillar	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+1/4
Sybase	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	-9 1/4
Lotus	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
Alcatel	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4
Boeing	46	46	46	-3/4
Caterpillar	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+1/4
Sybase	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	-9 1/4
Lotus	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1 1/4
Alcatel	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4
Boeing	46	46	46	-3/4
Caterpillar	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
269.6	269.6	269.6
269.6	269.6	269.6
269.6	269.6	269.6

BREITON: 50 Years Later, Ideas for a New Monetary System Are Few

Continued from Page 11

tion, and there is no time to reflect on it, which raises the risk of errors," said Horst Schulmann, who sits on the monetary board of the Bundesbank. "Our main problem is moving the nation-state toward transnationalism. We in Europe have been at it longer than most, and we are far from getting there."

Given this political hurdle,

Peter B. Kenen of Princeton University, America's most distinguished international monetary scholar, suspects that "at the moment we overestimate the power of financial markets" because of such recent episodes as their success in forcing the British pound out of the European Monetary System in 1992.

But Britain's strong-pound policy at that time was just a stopgap, Mr. Kenen said, and "while systems can deal with imperfect

policies, no system can survive a stupid one."

In the past — for example, after the dollar's 1980 — markets have waited for guidance from governments, and Mr. Kenen says he expects that pendulum to swing back again. Mr. Bergstein, by contrast, says markets can be nudged into line if governments agree to tighten limits on their currencies' exchange rates.

"Officials are so spooked by these huge flows they think they would be giving up sovereignty by setting target zones," he said, "but they would actually be reclaiming it because they would have more direct influence over markets."

Mr. Hoon says he would favor a "multilateral, multifaceted system" with institutions at several levels to "avoid regionalism and nationalism."

U.S. FUTURES

July 20

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Cautious Stance Expected From Bundesbank

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Despite a recent bent toward surprises, Germany's powerful central bank is expected to use its mid-year monetary meeting on Thursday to leave key German interest rates unchanged and, consequently, rates elsewhere in Europe in check.

The Bundesbank, which is known for its independence, also is likely to affirm its romance with a controversial annual money-supply target that it appears certain to miss for the third year in a row.

"You can't exclude the surprise factor, but I'd attach a very low probability to it," said Günther Thurnmann, a Bundesbank observer at Salomon Brothers Inc. He predicted Thursday's central bank governors meeting would produce little.

In its July monthly report, published Thursday, the Bundesbank reiterated its conviction that galloping growth in its key target, M-3 growth, was primarily the result of special factors at the start of the year. The M-3 money supply comprises currency in circulation, sight deposits, time deposits for less than four years and certain short-term savings deposits.

M-3 growth slowed to 11.3 percent in June from 13.4 percent in May, but was still more than double the upper end of the Bundesbank's 4 percent-to-6 percent target for the full year, leading many analysts to predict that monetary policy would remain on hold until after the Bundesbank's August recess.

One factor said to be partly responsible for the money-supply expansion was a reluctance by investors to buy bonds, which are not contained in M-3.

On Wednesday, the central bank trimmed the interest rate on its market-sensitive securities repurchase agreements, or repos, to 4.88 percent from 4.91 percent a week earlier.

The Bundesbank last cut its

discount and Lombard rates on May 13, by a half percentage point each to 4.5 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. The discount rate sets a floor on German interest rates, which have a ripple effect far beyond Germany's borders. The Lombard is the effective ceiling, and the Bundesbank uses the repo rate to guide German money markets between the other two.

Mr. Thurnmann predicted the Bundesbank would leave the discount rate unchanged Thursday despite market speculation that it might lower it to improve its ability to maneuver repo rates down in August.

There is little likelihood the Bundesbank will upset markets by raising its money-supply target for the year, he said, adding, "It would be very hard to defend raising the target because most people would see it as a merely cosmetic procedure without any substance behind it."

Indeed, the fundamentals on which the Bundesbank bases its target — growth of gross domestic product, productivity growth and the velocity of money — have changed little since the target was set. Moreover, "they can say now with some confidence that the special factors have begun to unwind," said Mr. Thurnmann.

Germany's regard the strength of the Deutsche mark, which has never been devalued, as proof that targeting money-supply growth is a better check on inflation than the short-term indicators employed by some other central banks.

German Prices Decline

The German Retail Association said Wednesday that retail prices from January through June fell to their lowest level in five years, Knight-Ridder reported from Frankfurt.

Separately, the German statistical office in Wiesbaden said industrial prices fell by 0.1 percent in June from the figure in May and showed an increase of 0.4 percent from June 1993.

Gateway to U.S. Capital Firm Offers Europe an Alternative

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Tony Kirk and Charles Rothstein see themselves as rescuers on a mission to save a small industrial manufacturer from financial starvation.

Since October, the two men have been searching for a company in Germany, Switzerland or Austria that has lost confidence in conservative European investors and is willing to try its luck with an outsider.

"We have cash, and we're looking for a mate," Mr. Rothstein said. "They want a gateway to the U.S. public market."

What is unique about the company Mr. Kirk and Mr. Rothstein represent, European Gateway Acquisition Corp., is that it has no interest in managing its partner and it is already publicly listed. A merger, stock swap, or other form of marriage would effectively take its partner public in the United States without the usual hassle of a stock offering.

If the search succeeds, other European companies are likely to consider such a partnership as an alternative to raising capital in Europe, deepening an inclination to look for funds far afield.

"Our basic idea is that there's a shortage of equity capital in the German market," said Mr. Kirk, who is the company's president. "People are still putting their money in bonds."

Indeed, compared with the United States or Britain, investors in Germany, Switzerland and Austria shun stocks. Only 6 percent of German households own stocks, compared with more than 20 percent in English-speaking countries, for example.

The rules governing initial public offerings are also generally considered prohibitive for companies with less than 100 million Deutsche marks (\$64 million) in annual sales, which includes the overwhelming majority of companies around.

As a result, most German, Swiss and Austrian companies seeking cash generally turn to the region's powerful universal banks, which dominate the three countries' capital markets.

On the other hand, evidence suggests that many small- and medium-sized companies would like to go public.

"We've had very extensive conversations with about 35 companies in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and it's quite clear that there's an interest," Mr. Kirk said.

Recognizing the need, Germany recently began approval of a draft law to facilitate initial public offerings by privately held companies with fewer than 500 employees.

In the meantime, Mr. Kirk and Mr. Rothstein enjoy a competitive advantage.

"Our money is a little bit greener than every-

one else's," said Mr. Rothstein, the company's treasurer. "We're not just giving people money once; we're providing them ongoing access to the U.S. securities market, the biggest, most liquid, most risk-friendly in the world."

European Gateway is a specified-purpose acquisition company, only six of which exist and only two of which have already found partners. Four of the six targeted U.S. companies, another is looking in Israel. All are listed on the electronic bulletin board of the National Association of Securities Dealers and can quickly graduate to a listing on Nasdaq, the over-the-counter market. It was quoted at \$4.375 on Tuesday and had not traded again by late Wednesday afternoon.

All six are underwritten by GKN Securities, a New York investment firm that pioneered the concept.

Some analysts dismiss these vehicles as high-risk investments akin to blind pools because investors face many uncertainties.

Their advocates, on the other hand, say specified-purpose acquisition companies protect investors in several ways that blind pools do not. Ninety percent of the proceeds raised to the initial public offering, \$9.3 million, are invested in U.S. government bonds until the company finds a partner, for example, and the fair market value of the target must be greater than 80 percent of European Gateway's net assets.

The risk that an initial public offering will flop is also excluded because it is already done. Moreover, shareholders representing just 20 percent of the company's common stock can veto any partnership.

European Gateway has 12 months to find a partner before it is required to dissolve or seek a six-month extension.

Mr. Kirk described the ideal partner as an established, medium-sized German company with activities in the United States, a high-tech manufacturer jilted by overly cautious German investors or the local subsidiary of a U.S. company with somewhere between 150 and 1,500 employees.

East German companies are excluded from consideration on the grounds that their track records are too short to judge.

German banks, which traditionally have provided most of the funds available to medium-sized companies, are suspicious of the new competition.

Gerhard Koning, a vice president for corporate finance at Commerzbank AG, said Germany "hadn't missed" specified-purpose acquisition companies in the past. "The problem isn't capital. It's the issuers," he said, noting a traditional antipathy toward disclosing corporate data.

Bonn's Loss Laid to U.S. And France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Economics Minister Oskar Resch on Wednesday blamed lack of support from France and the United States for Germany's failure to be chosen as the headquarters for the World Trade Organization.

Mr. Resch said he regretted that a majority of the 123 countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which will be superseded by the WTO, had indicated they favored Geneva as a headquarters site over Bonn.

The choice of a site is not expected to be announced until Friday, but officials at GATT headquarters said late Tuesday that a committee studying the issue would recommend that the organization remain in Geneva.

"What was ultimately decisive," he said, "was probably not only the decision of the largest trading power, the United States, in favor of Geneva, but also the fact that, because of France's linguistic connections with Geneva, it was not possible to achieve unanimous support for Bonn from the European Union."

The competition between the two cities for the headquarters designation has been billed as a "David and Goliath" battle in the Swiss media, with Swiss officials accusing Germany of using its big-power muscle to promote Bonn.


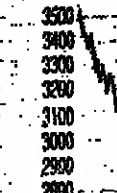
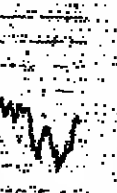
Germany had offered to make available buildings in Bonn, which is due to lose its status as Germany's capital when the government and Parliament move to Berlin by the end of the decade.

Geneva, which is the site of the European headquarters of the United Nations and many other international organizations, has been the headquarters of GATT since it was founded in 1948, and many diplomats and trade officials already based there are thought to be reluctant to move.

Mr. Resch said Germany would continue to push for other international organizations to be based in Bonn.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX		London FTSE 100 Index		Paris CAC 40	
					
F M A M J J 1993		F M A M J J 1993		F M A M J J 1993	
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Amsterdam	AEX	397.80	399.12	-0.33	
Brussels	Stock Index	7,415.79	7,416.78	+0.00	
Frankfurt	DAX	2,138.65	2,128.79	+0.46	
Frankfurt	FAZ	804.24	800.62	+0.45	
Helsinki	HEX	1,617.56	1,611.13	+0.36	
London	Financial Times 30	2,393.70	2,406.40	-0.53	
London	FTSE 100	3,077.20	3,081.30	-0.46	
Madrid	General Index	305.40	305.85	-0.15	
Milan	MIB	1,157.00	1,138.00	+1.67	
Paris	CAC 40	2,043.72	2,052.33	-0.42	
Stockholm	Aftersvaerden	1,884.85	1,875.25	+0.51	
Vienna	Stock Index	454.54	455.18	-0.14	
Zurich	SBS	912.61	900.21	+1.40	

Source: Reuters AFP

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1019-1024.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch
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12 Month From Last Date	Qtr	Yr	Mo	High	Low	Latest Low
1970-1971	Q1	Y1	M1	100	50	25
1971-1972	Q2	Y2	M2	120	60	30
1972-1973	Q3	Y3	M3	140	70	35
1973-1974	Q4	Y4	M4	160	80	40
1974-1975	Q1	Y5	M5	180	90	45
1975-1976	Q2	Y6	M6	200	100	50
1976-1977	Q3	Y7	M7	220	110	55
1977-1978	Q4	Y8	M8	240	120	60
1978-1979	Q1	Y9	M9	260	130	65
1979-1980	Q2	Y10	M10	280	140	70
1980-1981	Q3	Y11	M11	300	150	75
1981-1982	Q4	Y12	M12	320	160	80
1982-1983	Q1	Y13	M13	340	170	85
1983-1984	Q2	Y14	M14	360	180	90
1984-1985	Q3	Y15	M15	380	190	95
1985-1986	Q4	Y16	M16	400	200	100
1986-1987	Q1	Y17	M17	420	210	105
1987-1988	Q2	Y18	M18	440	220	110
1988-1989	Q3	Y19	M19	460	230	115
1989-1990	Q4	Y20	M20	480	240	120
1990-1991	Q1	Y21	M21	500	250	125
1991-1992	Q2	Y22	M22	520	260	130
1992-1993	Q3	Y23	M23	540	270	135
1993-1994	Q4	Y24	M24	560	280	140
1994-1995	Q1	Y25	M25	580	290	145
1995-1996	Q2	Y26	M26	600	300	150
1996-1997	Q3	Y27	M27	620	310	155
1997-1998	Q4	Y28	M28	640	320	160
1998-1999	Q1	Y29	M29	660	330	165
1999-2000	Q2	Y30	M30	680	340	170
2000-2001	Q3	Y31	M31	700	350	175
2001-2002	Q4	Y32	M32	720	360	180
2002-2003	Q1	Y33	M33	740	370	185
2003-2004	Q2	Y34	M34	760	380	190
2004-2005	Q3	Y35	M35	780	390	195
2005-2006	Q4	Y36	M36	800	400	200
2006-2007	Q1	Y37	M37	820	410	205
2007-2008	Q2	Y38	M38	840	420	210
2008-2009	Q3	Y39	M39	860	430	215
2009-2010	Q4	Y40	M40	880	440	220
2010-2011	Q1	Y41	M41	900	450	225
2011-2012	Q2	Y42	M42	920	460	230
2012-2013	Q3	Y43	M43	940	470	235
2013-2014	Q4	Y44	M44	960	480	240
2014-2015	Q1	Y45	M45	980	490	245
2015-2016	Q2	Y46	M46	1000	500	250
2016-2017	Q3	Y47	M47	1020	510	255
2017-2018	Q4	Y48	M48	1040	520	260
2018-2019	Q1	Y49	M49	1060	530	265
2019-2020	Q2	Y50	M50	1080	540	270
2020-2021	Q3	Y51	M51	1100	550	275
2021-2022	Q4	Y52	M52	1120	560	280
2022-2023	Q1	Y53	M53	1140	570	285
2023-2024	Q2	Y54	M54	1160	580	290
2024-2025	Q3	Y55	M55	11		

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	河北石家庄	
张国强	男	52	河南	教师	河南郑州	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	医生	江苏南京	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
赵子龙	男	40	四川	商人	四川成都	
周美兰	女	30	广东	护士	广东广州	
吴建国	男	48	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
孙丽娟	女	25	湖南	学生	湖南长沙	
郑文彬	男	33	福建	记者	福建厦门	
马小芳	女	22	广西	歌手	广西桂林	
徐长贵	男	55	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
高丽娜	女	36	山西	教师	山西太原	
林大勇	男	42	江西	工人	江西九江	
周小华	女	29	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
吴国强	男	37	山东	商人	山东青岛	
孙丽娟	女	27	河南	学生	河南郑州	
郑文彬	男	34	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
马小芳	女	23	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
徐长贵	男	56	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
高丽娜	女	37	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
林大勇	男	43	福建	工人	福建厦门	
周小华	女	30	广西	歌手	广西桂林	
吴国强	男	38	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
孙丽娟	女	28	山西	教师	山西太原	
郑文彬	男	35	江西	商人	江西九江	
马小芳	女	24	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
徐长贵	男	57	山东	工人	山东青岛	
高丽娜	女	38	河南	学生	河南郑州	
林大勇	男	44	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
周小华	女	29	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
吴国强	男	39	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
孙丽娟	女	29	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
郑文彬	男	36	福建	工人	福建厦门	
马小芳	女	25	广西	歌手	广西桂林	
徐长贵	男	58	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
高丽娜	女	39	山西	教师	山西太原	
林大勇	男	45	江西	商人	江西九江	
周小华	女	31	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
吴国强	男	40	山东	工人	山东青岛	
孙丽娟	女	30	河南	学生	河南郑州	
郑文彬	男	37	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
马小芳	女	26	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
徐长贵	男	59	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
高丽娜	女	40	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
林大勇	男	46	福建	工人	福建厦门	
周小华	女	32	广西	歌手	广西桂林	
吴国强	男	41	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
孙丽娟	女	31	山西	教师	山西太原	
郑文彬	男	38	江西	商人	江西九江	
马小芳	女	27	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
徐长贵	男	60	山东	工人	山东青岛	
高丽娜	女	41	河南	学生	河南郑州	
林大勇	男	47	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
周小华	女	33	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
吴国强	男	42	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
郑文彬	男	39	福建	工人	福建厦门	
马小芳	女	28	广西	歌手	广西桂林	
徐长贵	男	61	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
高丽娜	女	42	山西	教师	山西太原	
林大勇	男	48	江西	商人	江西九江	
周小华	女	34	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
吴国强	男	43	山东	工人	山东青岛	
孙丽娟	女	33	河南	学生	河南郑州	
郑文彬	男	40	浙江	工程师	浙江杭州	
马小芳	女	29	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
徐长贵	男	62	湖北	公务员	湖北武汉	
高丽娜	女	43	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
林大勇	男	49	福建	工人	福建厦门	

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵子龙	男	28	江苏	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
刘小红	女	22	浙江	教师	大专	良好	未婚	无	
陈大伟	男	35	广东	商人	小学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
周小芳	女	40	湖北	护士	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
吴建国	男	55	四川	退休	小学	良好	已婚	3子1女	
孙丽娟	女	30	湖南	医生	大学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
郑文彬	男	42	安徽	工程师	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小梅	女	25	福建	记者	大学	良好	未婚	无	
徐长贵	男	50	山西	农民	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
高小华	女	33	江西	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	48	广西	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	27	云南	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
吴建国	男	37	贵州	教师	大专	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	43	海南	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑文彬	男	31	宁夏	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
马小梅	女	29	青海	医生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
徐长贵	男	47	甘肃	工程师	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
高小华	女	36	陕西	农民	小学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	44	内蒙古	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	24	新疆	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
吴建国	男	34	西藏	教师	大专	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	44	四川	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑文彬	男	32	重庆	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
马小梅	女	26	湖南	医生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
徐长贵	男	46	湖北	工程师	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
高小华	女	35	河南	农民	小学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	45	河北	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	23	山东	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
吴建国	男	33	浙江	教师	大专	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	45	江苏	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑文彬	男	35	安徽	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
马小梅	女	28	福建	医生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
徐长贵	男	48	广东	工程师	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
高小华	女	37	广西	农民	小学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	49	江西	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	25	云南	学生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
吴建国	男	36	贵州	教师	大专	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	46	海南	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑文彬	男	38	宁夏	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
马小梅	女	30	青海	医生	大学	良好	未婚	无	
徐长贵	男	50	甘肃	工程师	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
高小华	女	39	陕西	农民	小学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	51	内蒙古	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
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吴建国	男	37	西藏	教师	大专	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙丽娟	女	47	四川	商人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑文彬	男	39	重庆	工人	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	

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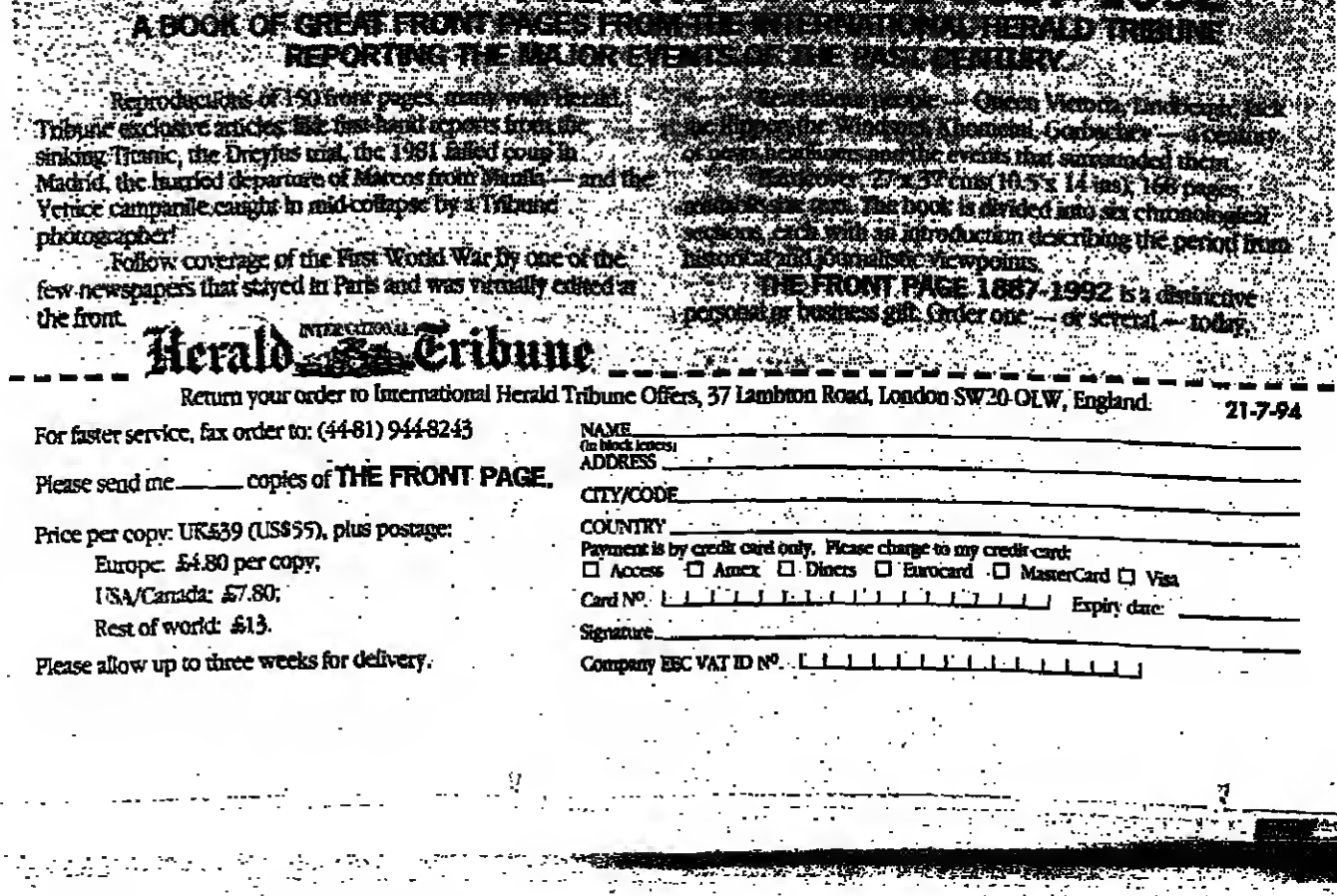
一、凡我同胞，如有不法之徒，勾串匪類，煽惑人心，破壞團結者，定予嚴懲不貸。
 二、本會為維護會員利益，特設監察委員會，負責監督各項活動之公正與否。
 三、本會將定期舉行會員大會，報告工作進展，並聽取會員意見，以改進服務。
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol	Net	High	Low	Stock
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4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
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一、日本銀行（Bank of Japan）は、明治（Meiji）二十二年（1889）四月（April）八日（8th）に設立された。

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July 20, 1994

July 20, 1994

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SPORTS

Belle's Bat and 5 Homers Sink the Rangers, 12-3

The Associated Press
Cork or no cork, Albert Belle can still hit.
Belle, facing a 10-day suspension for using a corked bat, homered and tripled Tuesday night as the Indians beat the Texas Rangers, 12-3, in Cleveland.
Paul Sorrento hit two home runs and drove in a career-high five runs, and Jim Thome and

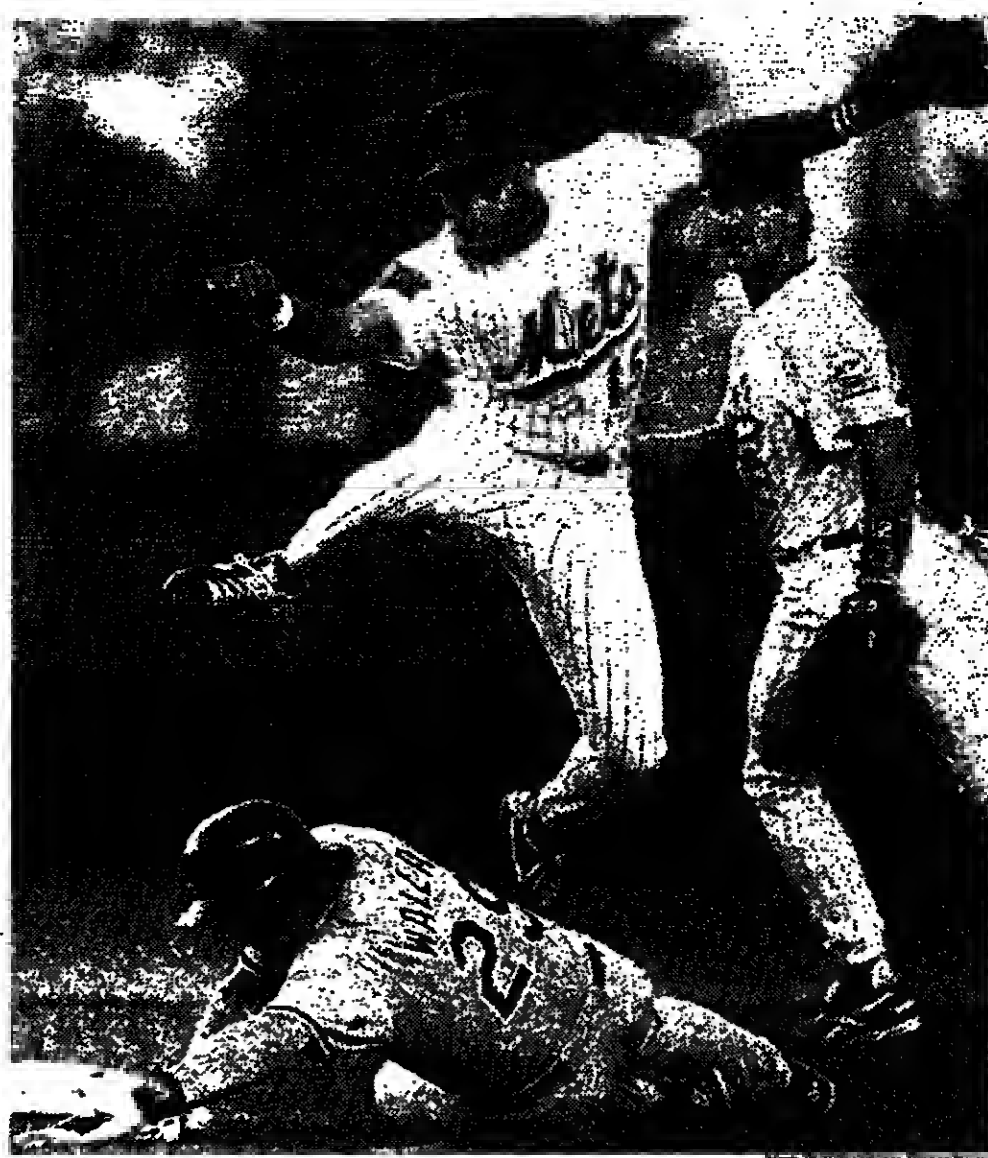
six Rangers in eight innings before leaving when a ball hit his left knee.
Belle's fifth-inning homer, his 27th, was his first homer and only his fourth hit in 19 at-bats since his bat was seized Friday.
Blue Jays 4, Twins 2: Paul Molitor tripled in the go-ahead run in the eighth as the Blue Jays handed Minnesota its ninth straight loss on the road.
Roberto Alomar reached base on a one-out walk and scored on Molitor's single to lead Toronto to its third straight victory. Joe Carter followed with a run-scoring single. His two RBIs tied him with Kirby Puckett of Minnesota for the AL lead with 87.
Kevin Tapani gave up four runs on five hits over 7 1/2 innings as the Twins lost for the 13th time in 16 games.
White Sox 10, Tigers 5: In Chicago, Julio Franco went 4-for-5 and drove in three runs, and Alex Fernandez struck out 11 in seven innings for the White Sox, who won for the 21st time in 26 games and collected 17 hits.
Lance Johnson had three hits and Tim Lincecum scored three runs and drove in two.
"I think it bothered Albert, but I think he's been able to get through that," Hargrove said.
Charles Nagy allowed seven hits, walked one and struck out

in the 14th for Milwaukee, playing at home.
Cirillo was hit by a pitch from Hipolito Pichardo leading off the 14th, advanced on a wild pitch and sacrifice and scored as Seitzer bounced a single up the middle off second baseman Jose Lind's glove.

Angels 6, Red Sox 4: In Anaheim, California, Mark Langston outpitched Roger Clemens for the first time in his career and Chad Curtis drove in three runs for California.
Curtis and Chili Davis each hit two-run homers to power the Angels to their fourth straight victory over the Red Sox after losing their first seven meetings with Boston this season.
Langston allowed three runs and four hits over seven innings. Clemens allowed five runs and seven hits over 6 1/2 innings, struck out eight and walked five.

Athletics 6, Yankees 2: In Oakland, California, Mark McGwire's three-run homer in the fifth helped end New York's five-game winning streak.
The Athletics, who had dropped four of their previous five games, scored four in the fifth off Jim Abbott, who has won only once since May 25.

The Yankees out-hit the A's 13-8 but stranded 13 runners.



The Mets' Jose Vizcaino leaping over the Dodgers' Tim Lincecum to turn a double play.

A Great Bat Caper Full of Surprises

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — It's surprising, but not amazing, that umpires confiscated Albert Belle's bat Friday night in Chicago. After all, the Indians' slugger has been suspected of corking his bats since last season, when he made a comical fuss out of retrieving the barrel of a broken bat from the Minnesota stands.
Albert, Albert, you gave yourself away. Why were you so worried? Do Twins fans usually bring saws to games to hack up bats in search of clues?

It's amazing, but not flabbergasting, that someone broke into the ump's dressing room Friday — wiggling through a crawl space, then coming down through the ceiling — to steal the Belle bat and replace it with an innocent model. After all, not all ballplayers are smart enough to understand the laws of the land and those who are sometimes break them anyway.

It's flabbergasting, but not dumbfounding that, on Sunday, the Indians' general manager, John Hart, said the thief was "obviously someone internally with the Indians." What? A clear confession? Pass the smelling salts.

Then Hart gave the Belle bat back to the umpires. Gave back the Belle bat? Yeah, sure. Every general manager gives up evidence so his superstar can be suspended in the middle of the franchise's first pennant race in 40 years. Every general manager runs the risk of alienating his biggest star just to do the right thing.

Out of all the abominations in the Albert Belle Caper, only one aspect is dazzlingly, almost awe-inspiringly incredible: On Monday, the American League announced that the bat Hart gave back to the ump's was corked! Belle has been suspended for 10 days.

Don't hold me to this, but, for the moment, it appears that someone in a position of authority in America — granted, we're only talking about the Cleveland Indians — has done something that, for want of a better word, might be described as honest.

If I'd been a bookmaker handling the odds on "Will Albert's bat come up clean or dirty?" I'd be living in an empty barrel now.

Fortunately for our collective equilibrium, Belle has done the thoroughly modern thing. He's denying everything — through his agent, of course, since he rarely talks to the press — and he will appeal the suspension. Does anybody in this society ever just take his medicine?

Unfortunately for luckless Albert, he will have to appeal to the same person who suspended him — the American League president, Bobby Brown. This is the fourth straight year Brown has suspended Belle — twice for charging the mound and once for hitting a fan in the chest with a thrown ball.

In a sense, what's oddest about this episode is that the White Sox ever dared to set it in motion by formally asking the crew chief, Dave Phillips, to grab Belle's bat. Normally, a gentleman's agreement protects corkers, just as spitballers seldom expose each other. Nobody's been suspended for corking a bat in seven years. Before that, nobody had been nailed since Graig Nettles' bat exploded and sent rubber super balls bouncing all over home plate in 1974. Even then, Nettles' homer earlier in that game created a 1-0 victory. That's justice!

Everybody has cheaters. Or did. Or will. So nobody acts too holy. For example, after he retired, Amos Otis bragged that he'd used a corked bat in every at-bat of his career. Earl Weaver said he played for a team in the minors that had nothing but corked bats.

For generations, the rule of thumb has been: Leave the worrying to the ump's — because they don't care very much. A loaded bat once shattered at home plate, leaving evidence everywhere. As a runner sped home, the great arbiter Nestor Cihlyk simply kicked the debris behind him. We wouldn't want a runner to break his neck on all that cork, would we?

Everybody knows that after the culprit and law enforcement arrive in ad-hoc form. The '60s Orioles, for example, loved to brag that, in crucial late-inning situations, they'd yell, "Check his bat," when Norm Cash came to the plate. Cash would spin around, walk back to the dugout and switch bats.

Sometimes, however, such gentlemen's agreements break down, especially in a sport so proud of having so few gentlemen. On Friday, with Cleveland and Chicago tied for first place, the White Sox broke the code. Maybe the Chicks felt safe because they don't have any scowls of their own. Or, perhaps, the Sox just don't think the Indians know which of their players cheat or how.

Baseball has had some wonderful, weird capers, but The Adventure of the Missing B343 Bat might take the mystery writers' Silver Dagger. Will we ever find out who crawled through the ceiling? Jack Morris has the gall, but probably not the ability, Omar Vizquel is the right sign. If you sent Eddie Murray, you know he'd never tell. Tactically, Derek Lilliquist and his 8.10 ERA might be the right choice; if he got caught, you wouldn't lose much.

At least we know it couldn't have been the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove. If Hargrove, The Human Rain Delay, had done the job, he'd still be up there in the vents, adjusting his burglar's gear and straightening his black mask.

Labor Dispute Dooms Baseball Japan Tours

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Two trips to Japan are among the first casualties of baseball's labor struggles.
The players' union chief, Donald Fehr, and the executive council chairman, Bud Selig, said Tuesday that a postseason All-Star tour of Japan and the Seattle Mariners' plan to open the 1995 season there both were off because of the lengthy labor negotiations.

Major-league baseball has sent teams and All-Star teams to tour Japan 30 times since 1908 and every other year since 1984. The Mariners, whose majority owner is Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo Co., had hoped to open the 1995 season in Japan against the Detroit Tigers in what would have been the first major-league regular season game outside North America. The presence of Cecil Fielder, a former star in Japan, would have made the Tigers as big an attraction as the Mariners.

Instead, Seattle will open the season at Toronto.
Dentsu Inc. was set to sponsor the postseason tour of Japan, but its deadline passed June 13. Last winter, lawyers for both the union and management said a tentative agreement had been reached. But the deal came apart as tension mounted in the labor talks.

"We've got to solve our problems and move forward," Selig said. "Then things like the postseason tour and next year wouldn't be on hold or less than hold."

John Ellis, the Mariners' chief executive officer, said last month he still was hopeful that an agreement could be reached. But a team spokesman, Dave Aust, said Tuesday that the club now realized it would not happen.

Representatives of players and owners were to meet again on Wednesday in New York, but Fehr said he did not expect any major developments. The next major development in the talks is expected to occur next week when the executive board of the Major League Baseball Players Association meets, either in person or by telephone, and considers whether to set a strike date.

Phillies Cut Short Giants' Streak at 9 Philadelphia Rallies to Victory Behind Jackson's One-Hitter

The Associated Press

Barry Bonds had just singled home a run and Matt Williams and Darryl Strawberry were due up after him, as the San Francisco Giants went ahead, 2-0, in the first inning and looked ready to roll.

That's when Danny Jackson and the Philadelphia Phillies, playing at home, got in the way.

Jackson allowed only one hit after the opening shots and pitched the Phillies to a 5-2 victory Tuesday night that ended the Giants' nine-game winning streak.

The Giants had been 9-0 since Strawberry joined them. But a day after he left the game early because of a sore left hamstring, he went 0-for-4 with two strikeouts.

"We were bound to lose one game," said Dusty Baker, the Giants' manager. "We'll just have to start another one tomorrow."

Strawberry was out scheduled to start Wednesday's game in Philadelphia so he could rest, Baker said.

Jackson gave up four hits in eight innings, striking out five and walking three. Doug Jones worked the ninth for his 24th save.

The Giants put Jackson in trouble quickly as Darren Lewis led off the game with a triple, Steve Scarsone doubled and Bonds singled. Bonds has 10 RBIs in his last six games.

The Phillies started the sixth inning with three straight singles, chasing Bud Black. Dave Burba relieved and Pete Incaviglia hit his 13th home run, and his second three-run homer in two days.

"It's a game of adjustments," Incaviglia said. "I haven't been doing as well as I'm

capable of doing. I was swinging at a lot of pitches I should have been taking. Now I'm not going to be chasing balls out of the zone."

Cardinals 10, Astros 0: St. Louis halted a five-game losing streak as Vicente Palacios pitched a one-hitter, retiring the final 21 batters after Andujar Cedeno's leadoff single.

NL ROUNDUP

gled in the third in Houston. Palacios, pitching on his 31st birthday, struck out eight and walked one for his second career shutout. He got the first one in 1991 for Pittsburgh.

Mark Whiten homered and doubled twice in three runs and scored three.

Mets 7, Dodgers 4: In New York, Ryan Thompson grounded a three-run double, capping a five-run rally in the eighth inning that led the Mets over Los Angeles, as relievers Jim Gott, Omar Daal and Roger McDowell failed to hold a 4-2 lead. The Dodgers' bullpen has blown 19 of 36 save chances.

Kevin McReynolds hit a two-run single that tied it at four in the eighth. He later slid home on a force-out to break up a possible double play, then Thompson followed with his hit down the third-base line.

Pirates 13, Braves 10: In Pittsburgh, Jay Bell hit a three-run double in the seventh and the Pirates got by Atlanta, blowing a five-run lead, then rallying to beat the Braves for the eighth time in 11 games this year. Three errors by Atlanta fueled the comeback.

Lance Parrish homered and Midre

Cummings went 3-for-5 with two doubles for the Pirates. Rookie Jose Oliva hit his 10th homer for the Braves.

Dan Miceli pitched two hitless innings for his first victory in the majors.

Reds 13, Marlins 5: Eddie Taubensee hit a two-run single that highlighted Cincinnati's six-run first inning at home, and Florida lost its fifth in a row.

The first six Cincinnati batters scored. Taubensee broke an 0-for-15 slump with his bases-loaded single.

Jacob Brumfield and Hal Morris later homered for the Reds. Gary Sheffield hit his 20th homer for the Marlins.

Expos 4, Padres 3: Montreal improved to 11-0 this season against visiting San Diego, taking advantage of four errors.

Shortstop Luis Lopez made a throwing error that set up two unearned runs, and a wild throw by first baseman Eddie Williams enabled another run to score. The Padres lead the majors with 90 errors.

Pedro Martinez won for the first time in six starts, and John Wetteland got his 15th save in 23 tries.

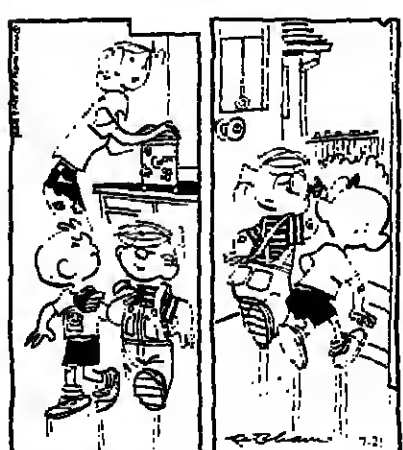
Andy Ashby got little support as San Diego dropped to 2-21 against the Expos since the start of last season.

Cubs 6, Rockies 1: Chicago rookie Steve Trachsel improved to 8-0 on the road, winning for the second time this season in Colorado.

Trachsel, who gave up five hits in eight innings, left after the eighth inning because of a blister on his right hand.

Sammy Sosa had three hits and drove in two runs. He connected off David Nied for his 21st homer.

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the ordinary words.

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Now arrange the letters below to
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SPORTS

AC Milan Is Drawn With Ajax

GENEVA — AC Milan and Barcelona, who clashed in the European Champions' Cup final in May, landed in different groups on Wednesday when the draw was made for next season's soccer competition.

Milan, which won the final in Athens, 4-0, for its fifth title and third in six years, was drawn in group four of the new four-group Champions' League, the round-robin stage of the Champions' Cup, along with three-time winner Ajax Amsterdam.

In December, UEFA, the European soccer federation, created an elite Champions' Cup competition, with eight teams seeded to go directly into a Champions' League, to be played between September and December. The next 16 highest ranked teams must play preliminary-round two-leg matches on Aug. 10 and 24 in order to advance to the league format.

The champions of the other UEFA countries will play in the UEFA Cup. (See Scoreboard)

Milan and Ajax will be joined by the winners of the preliminary-round matches that pit Glasgow Rangers against AEK Athens, and Maccabi Haifa of Israel versus Salzburg.

Barcelona, the winner in 1992 and twice losing finalist since 1986, was put in the same league group as Manchester United.

Bayern Munich, which like Ajax won the trophy three years in a row in the 1970s and is back in the competition after an absence of four seasons, is in group two with Spartak Moscow.

Paris Saint-Germain, the French champion after the first year of the disgraced 1993 Champions' Cup winner Marseille, must beat VAC FC Salzburg of Hungary to qualify for group two.

Group three features Benfica of Portugal and Anderlecht of Belgium. One of the other teams in the group could be the 1986 winner, Steaua Bucharest.

France, seeded third, took a 2-0 lead against 12th-seeded Italy in the second round match after Julie Halard beat Silvia Farina, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, and Pierce beat Sandra Cecchini, 6-0, 6-3.



IT'S CARNIVAL TIME IN RIO (AGAIN) — In a marathon day of celebrations, Brazil's World Cup champions arrived early Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro, where an estimated 1 million fans filled the streets to greet the team.

Top Federation Cup Seeds Advance

FRANKFURT — Mary Pierce, the losing French Open finalist, dropped just three games on Wednesday as France brushed aside Italy to reach the quarterfinals of the Federation Cup women's team tennis tournament.

A strong-looking Japan breezed past Sweden, while hosts Germany, not looking as powerful this year without Steffi Graf, the world's No. 1 player, also advanced after taking an unbeatable 2-0 lead over Slovakia.

France, seeded third, took a 2-0 lead against 12th-seeded Italy in the second round match after Julie Halard beat Silvia Farina, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, and Pierce beat Sandra Cecchini, 6-0, 6-3.

The French will play either Bulgaria or Indonesia in the quarterfinals.

Japan, proving to be worthy of its fifth seed, crushed Sweden's hopes by going 2-0 ahead. Naoko Sawamatsu stroked past Maria Strandlund, 6-4, 6-3, and Kimiko Date beat Asa Carlsson, 6-2, 7-5.

Japan will face either Spain, the defending champion, or Argentina in the quarterfinals.

The Germans, clearly missing Graf, who declined to play because she said she needed a rest, struggled against No. 15 Slovakia.

Playing in front of nearly empty stands, Sabine Hack beat Radka Zrubavskova, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, and Anke Huber squeezed past Karina Hab-

deova in a tough 7-6, 7-5 match in which the German's nerves saw her through. Huber took the first set tiebreaker 8-6.

Germany now plays the winners of the match between South Africa and the Netherlands, seeded 14th and 7th.

The two countries were level at 1-1 after the singles. Miriam Oremans of the Netherlands won 6-4, 7-5, but Brenda Schultz, lost to South Africa's Joanne Kruger, 6-4, 6-0.

Organizers' fears of poor ticket sales for the \$426,000 tournament after Graf's withdrawal were borne out, with only 11,000 people watching the premier team event in women's tennis on the first three days.

Tracy Austin Puts an End To a 'Long, Good Career'

MAHWAH, New Jersey — Saying that she did not love the game as much as she once did, Tracy Austin bid a tearful good-bye to professional tennis with an unexpected retirement announcement.

The announcement Tuesday night at the Pathmark Classic was the second time that Austin had announced she was quitting tennis.

One of the game's best young players in the late 1970s and early '80s, Austin quit in 1983 before making two comebacks. One ended because of injuries she suffered in a car accident; the latest began 1 1/2 years ago.

"This is my last match. I came back because I was enjoying it," Austin said. "And about three months ago, I stopped enjoying it."

"It's the end of a long, good career," she added. Austin, 31, made the announcement after retiring from her opening-round match against Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere because of a groin injury. Maleeva-Fragniere was leading, 6-4, 2-0. In 1979, when she was 16, Austin became the youngest player to win the U.S. Open. The record that still stands. In 1980, she was ranked No. 1 in the world.

Colombian Victor in Alps And a Tale of 2 Miguels

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

VAL THORENS, France — Meet Little Mig.

That would be Miguel Arroyo, who has more things in common with Miguel Indurain — Big Mig — than are apparent at first. Both say they are in exemplary form, both put on their bicycling shorts one leg at a time and both are hopeful in this 81st Tour de France.

Abrupt end of similarities. Indurain stands 6 foot 2 inches (1.87 meters) and weighs 176 pounds (80 kilograms); Arroyo is 5 feet 5 and 132 pounds. Also, Indurain is Spanish and Arroyo is Mexican.

Then there's the fact that Indurain is leading the Tour by 7 minutes 21 seconds and, barring accident or illness, is cruising toward his fourth consecutive victory in the race while Arroyo ranks 48th and is looking for his first victory of the year.

The two continued on their separate trajectories Wednesday on the 149-kilometer (92.5-mile) stage from Bourg d'Oisans, at the foot of Alpe d'Huez,

to Val Thorens, a mountaintop resort in the Alps.

The man in the yellow jersey finished fifth and Arroyo was 92d after climbs over the Glandon and Madeleine Passes, both rated first category in difficulty, and then up to lofty Val Thorens, rated beyond category and no picture postcard either.

In a sprint finish, the winner was Nelson Rodriguez, a Colombian with ZG Mobili, who nipped Piotr Ugrumov, a Latvian with Gewiss. They were two of three riders who broke away on the Madeleine climb and built a comfortable lead while dithering their accomplices, Bjarne Riis of Gewiss.

Rodriguez finished the stage, conducted in cold and cloudy weather, in 5 hours 13 minutes 52 seconds, 3 seconds faster than Ugrumov, at an hourly average speed of 28.4 kilometers. Two more fatigued riders dropped out, reducing the field to 126.

Third was the astonishing Marco Pantani, a young Italian climber with Carrera, who again waited too long to launch the counterattack that might have made him a winner. By finishing 1:08 behind Rodriguez, however, he moved up to third place overall from fifth, leapfrogging two Frenchmen, Armand De Las Cuevas and Luc Leblanc.

Leblanc, who rides for Festina and who finished 2:40 behind, dropped from third place to fourth.

De Las Cuevas, who rides for Castorama and who finished 2:02 behind, fell from fourth place to the oblivion of 17th.

Looking invincible as he led a small group's chase up the final mountain after Pantani, Indurain lost no time to the second-placed Richard Virenque, a Frenchman with Festina.

Virenque now leads Pantani by 50 seconds and must be working about the battle for second. More than 7 minutes up after this 16th of 21 daily stages, Big Mig has little to worry about.

"He's incredible," Little Mig says of Indurain. "The big boss, for sure."

Arroyo, 27, is a boss himself

for the low-budget Chaza team, which was allowed into the Tour as a concession to French cycling interests. At the last moment, organizers relaxed their rules limiting the race to 20 teams to let Chaza ride.

It has yet to record a top-five finish in a daily stage but does rank 12th among the 21 entries in team standings based on total accumulated time.

"The team is good," Arroyo said, "pretty good. It's no big team but for me that's good because I can be the leader."

The Mexican's reputation rests on his climbing skills. He was first brought to Europe by Greg LeMond in 1989, on the advice of LeMond's masseur and confidante, Otto Jacome, to work for the ADR team. Arroyo moved with LeMond to the 2 team in 1990 and '91, rode for GB in '92 and for Subaru last year.

Subaru, which was based in the United States, was invited to the 1993 Tour as a shared entry with the Chaza team. Arroyo now rides for Festina, rejecting the invitation as an affront and vowing to qualify on his own this year. Subaru decided instead to go out of the bicycle-racing business during the winter.

In this race, Arroyo did not excel in the Pyrenees. On the first climb there he had a flat and fell behind the leading group to finish 56th, 6:21 down on the winner. The next day, over four massive climbs, he finished 52d, nearly 20 minutes behind.

Going over Mont Ventoux in the Midi on Monday, Arroyo improved to 36th place, 9:59 behind. Tuesday he sank back to 50th place, 14:36 behind at the finish atop Alpe d'Huez. His performance was "not bad," however, since the wheel jammed near the end and he had to walk the disabled bicycle for a few hundred yards before he got a replacement.

"I'm tired," he said Wednesday "tired but still trying. Maybe today I can do something, maybe sometimes in the Alps."

Two stages remain in these mountains and, Arroyo keeps hoping, mañana is another day.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	53	38	.583	0
Baltimore	45	46	.495	8 1/2
Boston	42	49	.461	11 1/2
Toronto	42	50	.457	12 1/2
Detroit	42	52	.447	14 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	56	36	.608	0
Cleveland	49	43	.529	7
Kansas City	49	45	.519	9
Minnesota	43	49	.466	15 1/2
Milwaukee	42	50	.457	16 1/2

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	45	48	.484	0
Oakland	41	52	.441	4
California	41	52	.441	4
Seattle	38	54	.413	6 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	50	37	.571	0
Montreal	45	47	.489	5 1/2
Philadelphia	45	49	.479	7 1/2
New York	42	50	.457	10 1/2
Florida	42	50	.457	10 1/2

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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	56	37	.602	0
Pittsburgh	48	48	.500	8 1/2
St. Louis	47	48	.495	9 1/2
Chicago	42	52	.447	14 1/2

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	46	46	.500	0
Colorado	42	50	.457	8
San Francisco	41	51	.446	9
San Diego	37	58	.390	13 1/2

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	40	210	.160	12 1/2
Cleveland	40	210	.160	12 1/2
Philadelphia	40	210	.160	12 1/2
New York	40	210	.160	12 1/2
Florida	40	210	.160	12 1/2

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ART BUCHWALD

Woodstock Memories

WASHINGTON — Now that the 50th anniversary of D-Day is behind us, the only event still to celebrate is the 25th anniversary of Woodstock — the rock concert that changed the world.

Many people of my generation who can't remember where they were on Dec. 7, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, know exactly where they were when the rock bands bombed upstate New York with their music.

I asked Joe Smoak if he recalled what he was doing.

"My daughter had gone there and I had my face pressed to the television screen hoping to find her in the crowd. My wife went through 23 boxes of Kleenex as we sat in the living room. We weren't sure that we would ever see her again."

"What did you expect her to do?"

"We thought that she would follow Ritchie Havens into the sea," Joe said.

Bob Albritton told me, "I remember Woodstock very well. I was holding my son's arms and my wife was holding his legs so that he couldn't leave the house. He was very agitated for a 14-year-old boy. Finally we handcuffed him to the water heater in the basement until the concert was over. It was a terrible day for us."

I talked to Doris and Willy Krupp. Willy said, "I wasn't bothered by Gershy going. But she took our car and she didn't have a license. I was afraid that we'd never see the car again. I was right. Sixteen people sat on it to get a better view of the stage and its roof collapsed."

Duffy Phelps said: "Jean Thompson came over to our house in hopes that we had some idea where her kid was. I said I had no idea but he was

probably alive because the FBI hadn't contacted either of us yet. Both our children had gone with Fig Riley, a notorious pot smoker, who never wore a shirt and kept screaming, 'We are the real people, and we sniff airplane glue.' So I decided to go to Woodstock to find my kid, but I only got as far as Yonkers and I was stuck in traffic for three days."

Joy Schwan said: "We went to church and prayed for Astrid. It was the only thing we could think of."

Elaborate plans are being made for the Silver Anniversary. A thousand veterans of the original concert, many now fat and out of shape, have asked to parachute in over Still and Nash.

A lot of people are going to take their families back and show them exactly where Joe Cocker broke his electric guitar. "It was so hot," said Jay Arnold Caplan, "that we had to be sprayed with water from fire trucks every time they changed bands. We couldn't get enough food and the supermarket was sold out in the first hour. Most of us resorted to eating raw potatoes from Max Yasgur's farm."

The veterans who are going to return said that they will be looking for huddies. Dennis Ratner said, "I met a girl and we vowed to meet again in 25 years in the same tent we shared that night."

"I hope she comes back," Buddy Roosen said. "I'm looking for someone who saved my life. I was trying to climb onto the stage when six bodyguards pounced on me. Rachel Martin, who I had never met, was in her sleeping bag until they gave up looking for me."

And so on Aug. 13 and 14 they will re-enact the Woodstock concert. To parents it was a weekend of infamy, but those who experienced it will never forget the words of President Roosevelt. "All we had to fear was the music."

Sunken Treasure: 18 Tons of Porcelain

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — For the first few minutes, as S Dorian Ball pulled himself down a guide rope fixed to the seabed by a concrete block to counter the strong current, he could see nothing but the murky water of the Strait of Malacca.

Then, at a depth of about 32 meters (about 100 feet), the twin headlamps attached to his scuba diving mask illuminated several rows of Chinese porcelain plates sticking out of the sand.

"I knew it had to be the Diana," Ball, a researcher and underwater treasure hunter, recalled recently. "It was the right depth, position and kind of cargo, and no other wreck of an old ship had been recorded in that area."

In a meticulous five-month salvage operation that ended in June, Ball and his assistants unearthed the Diana's cargo, buried in up to three meters of sand and mud.

When the three-masted British sailing ship sank in March 1817 after striking submerged rocks about 25 kilometers (15 miles) north of the port of Malacca in what is now Malaysia, the Diana had an assortment of goods from China on board, including nankeen cotton cloth, silk, green tea, camphor and sugar candy.

Like most of the 350-ton vessel's wooden hull, these things have been eaten by sea worms or rotted away.

Ball, the Diana was also carrying 18 tons of chinaware to British-ruled India. The surviving 24,000 pieces of this blue and white porcelain are the fourth largest such find from an undersea wreck. Ball said that the porcelain, preserved by being buried in the mud, is in perfect condition.

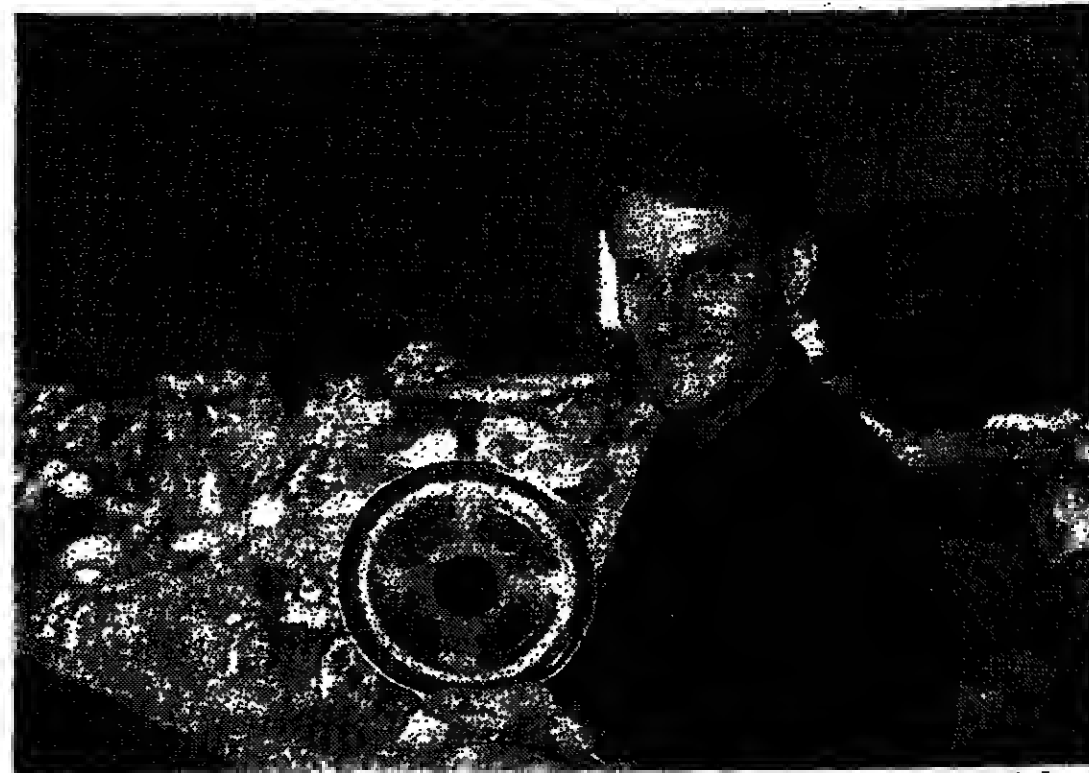
Its estimated worth at auction is several million dollars, according to authoritative sources.

Colin D. Sheaf, director of the Chinese department at Christie's art auction house, said the chinaware he had seen from the Diana represented a "fascinating example of a sealed time capsule. It is very unusual for a shipwreck to be so well-documented and to have such an interesting cargo of porcelain on board."

Ball, 49, first came across a reference to the sinking of the Diana when he was researching Southeast Asian shipwrecks in the New York Public Library in 1984. A search for more details, including vital information about how and where the ship went down, took him to archives in London, Calcutta and Singapore.

Ball found the remains of the Diana last December during a night search in which he used an underwater metal detector, a computer and highly accurate satellite navigation and positioning equipment. By that time, his funds were running out and he was close to abandoning the project. His two diving partners had just quit.

The Diana was one of the many British vessels that dominated the international trade to and from China in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although not



Dorian Ball with one of the Chinese porcelain plates salvaged from the Diana.

listed on the manifest because its import into China was illegal, the ship had almost certainly carried a large quantity of opium to Whampoa, then the main port of Canton, on its outward voyage from India via the Strait of Malacca.

The drug was grown in India by the East India Company, the British firm that effectively ruled the subcontinent in those days and controlled the commercial cartel that supplied opium to China.

While cotton and silver had frequently been used by the British to pay for porcelain and other goods from China, opium became the chief medium of exchange from the end of the 18th century when Britain's silver supplies were needed to pay for the long Napoleonic wars in Europe.

The three previous major recoveries of chinaware from undersea wrecks in Southeast Asia date from the 17th and 18th centuries. They include a collection of porcelain and gold from the Geldermalsen, a Dutch sailing ship, which sold for more than \$15 million when auctioned by Christie's in Amsterdam in 1986.

The ship was on its way from China to the Netherlands when it sank in 1752 in the South China Sea not far from the entrance to the shallow and often treacherous Malacca Strait. For centuries the narrow waterway between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore has been one of the world's busiest mari-

time trade routes and its seabed is littered with wrecks.

China's ability to make high quality porcelain generated an extensive trade with Britain and other European countries in the 18th century.

The Geldermalsen sank not far from Indonesia in what the salvage syndicate that found it asserted was international waters. However, the government in Jakarta claimed that the cargo was in Indonesian waters and had been taken without permission.

There is no such controversy in the case of the Diana which went down only three kilometers from the coast, well within Malaysian territorial waters. The salvage by Ball's company, Malaysian Historical Salvors, was approved by Malaysian authorities and is covered by a contract with the federal government in Kuala Lumpur.

Under its terms, Malaysia will get 30 to 50 percent of the net profits after the chinaware has been auctioned, depending on the actual value of the sale. However, it is not clear where the auction will take place. Ball said that he wanted Christie's to hold the sale in the autumn in Amsterdam, where the previous major porcelain recoveries from undersea wrecks have been auctioned.

"That would ensure the widest spread of buyers, maximum prices and the best international publicity for Malaysia," he added.

PEOPLE

Grateful Dead Live Up Senate Dining Room

Heads swivelled in the Senate dining room when Senator Patrick J. Leahy turned up with the Grateful Dead: Jerry Garcia, Bob Weir, Phil Lesh and Mickey Hart. "Senate staff members don't always recognize foreign dignitaries but they certainly recognized the Dead," said Joe Jansone, the senator's press secretary. "Strom Thurmond came by and shook hands with Jerry Garcia, and so did Senator David Pryor."

Singer Rick James, 46, has lost his bid to stay out of jail on charges of assaulting two women while under the influence of cocaine. He was sentenced to five years and four months in prison after a Los Angeles judge refused his appeal to re-enter a drug rehabilitation center. . . . James Caan is facing a lawsuit for an alleged attack in May on Leesa Anne Roland. Roland, who says she dated Caan, claims in a suit that he punched and choked her.

Kim Philby's correspondence with novelist Graham Greene fetched £23,000 (\$35,880) at a Sotheby's auction in London of the Soviet double agent's papers and effects. Philby, who defected to Moscow in 1951, died in 1988. Sotheby's put the preliminary sales total at £152,630.

Sylvester Stallone is not the father of model-photographer Janice Dickinson's daughter, the actor's spokesman says, citing DNA tests. Stallone underwent the tests because the couple wanted to know if he was the father. Stallone and Dickinson are now just friends.

Françoise Cachin, 58, director of the Orsay Museum in Paris, has been named the director of all French national museums.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 9

WEATHER

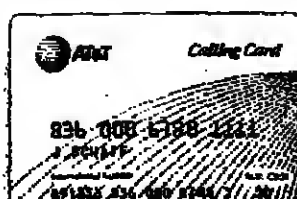
Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe				Asia			
Location	Today	High	Low	Location	Today	High	Low
Algeria	20/22	17/22	16/24	Bangkok	28/30	24/25	24/25
Amsterdam	20/22	16/24	16/24	Beijing	28/30	24/25	24/25
Antwerp	20/22	16/24	16/24	Hong Kong	28/30	24/25	24/25
Athens	20/22	16/24	16/24	Manila	28/30	24/25	24/25
Berlin	20/22	16/24	16/24	New Delhi	28/30	24/25	24/25
Bombay	20/22	16/24	16/24	Seoul	28/30	24/25	24/25
Buenos Aires	20/22	16/24	16/24	Shanghai	28/30	24/25	24/25
Calcutta	20/22	16/24	16/24	Taipei	28/30	24/25	24/25
Cairo	20/22	16/24	16/24	Tokyo	28/30	24/25	24/25
Canton	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Chengdu	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Colon	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Dacca	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Dhaka	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Hankow	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Hong Kong	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Kobe	20/22	16/24	16/24				
London	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Lyons	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Manila	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Moscow	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Odessa	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Peking	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Port of Spain	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Rangoon	20/22	16/24	16/24				
San Francisco	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Singapore	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Sourabaya	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Tientsin	20/22	16/24	16/24				
Yokohama	20/22	16/24	16/24				

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY				SUNDAY			
Location	Weather	High	Low	Location	Weather	High	Low
Algeria	partly sunny	20/22	17/22	Bangkok	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Amsterdam	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Beijing	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Antwerp	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Hong Kong	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Athens	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Manila	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Berlin	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	New Delhi	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Bombay	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Seoul	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Buenos Aires	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Shanghai	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Calcutta	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Taipei	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Cairo	partly sunny	20/22	16/24	Tokyo	partly sunny	28/30	24/25
Canton	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Chengdu	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Colon	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Dacca	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Dhaka	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Hankow	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Hong Kong	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Kobe	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
London	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Lyons	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Manila	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Moscow	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Odessa	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Peking	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Port of Spain	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Rangoon	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
San Francisco	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Singapore	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Sourabaya	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Tientsin	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				
Yokohama	partly sunny	20/22	16/24				

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

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If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



AT&T Access Numbers

How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
China, PRC**	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	004-0512
China, ROC**	018-872	Lithuania*	84-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	114
India*	006-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador*	119
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Malta*	0890-990-110	El Salvador**	190
Japan*	0030-111	Monaco*	19A-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-622-9111	Guyana**	165
Korea**	11*	Norway	808-190-11	Honduras*	125
Malaysia*	800-0011	Poland**	0410-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-1240
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	100
Singapore	235-2872	Russia** (Moscow)	155-9082	Paraguay	191
Sri Lanka	430-430	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Peru*	196
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Spain*	900-99-00-11	Suriname	125
Thailand**	0019-991-1111	Sweden*	020-795-611	Uruguay	00-0410
		Switzerland*	155-00-11	Venezuela**	80-811-120
		U.K.	0500-89-0011		
		Ukraine*	84-100-11	CARIBBEAN	
EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST		Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Armenia**	841-1111	Bahrain	800-001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Austria**	022-903-011	Cyprus**	080-90010	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Belgium**	0800-100-10	Israel	177-100-2727	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-180-0010	Kuwait	900-288	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Croatia**	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Haiti*	001-800-972-3881
Czech Rep	00-420-0101	Qatar	0800-011-77	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Denmark**	8001-0010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Neth. Antil.	001-800-872-2881
Finland**	9800-100-10	Turkey**	00-800-12277	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
France	194-0011	U.A.E.*	800-121		
Germany**	0134-0010			AFRICA	
Greece**	00-800-1211			Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Hungary**	004-800-01111			Gabon*	064-001
Iceland**	999-001			Gambia*	00111
Ireland	1-800-550-080			Kenya*	0800-10
				Liberia	797-797
				South Africa	0-800-99-0123